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[ONE PENNY.]

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

THERE appears to be one universal feeling of congratulation throughout Europe that the dastardly and maniacal attempt on the life of the Czar, by the wretched Berezowski, was providentially unsuccessful. Doubtless the Poles have a grievance, but the history of nations proves conclusively that the dagger and the bullet are not the instruments by means of which wrongs are redressed. The man who has granted freedom to the serfs cannot be so utterly tyrannical as our modern Kosciuskos would have us believe, but, putting Poland out of the question, there can be no hesitation in believing that the sudden death, at the hands of an assassin, of Alexander of Russia, would have been a calamity of the gravest description. The enmity of the Russian people would have been aroused against the miserable Poles, and their condition changed from one of comparative

serenity to a reign of terror and persecution. The atrocity of the act is only equalled by its utter folly. What in the name of common sense did the assassin hope to gain but revenge—and for what? It appears that he has no personal or private wrongs to redress. He classed himself with Ravallac and with Booth on public and patriotic grounds. Curtius did not jump into the gulf with more disinterested enthusiasm. The day has passed away when the rash deeds of hotheaded fanatics were appreciated by an ignorant and debased populace. Berezowski has done the cause of freedom all over the world an irreparable injury. Murder will not bring about a millennium. As a rule, every cause is injured by violence. It is possible that some nations, like some individuals, are marked out for patient suffering, which will ultimately result in their prosperity. One race may be destined to absorb another, as the lesser generally gives way before the greater. However this may be, and whatever the future state of the Poles, that slightly volcanic people will

scarcely sympathise with their countryman in his infamous crime. Already we see that the representatives of the Polish exiles have lost no time in expressing their abhorrence of it. A few days ago the Czar was mobbed in more than one quarter of Paris; now he is cheered vociferously wherever he goes; no dissentient voice is heard. Berezowski has alienated all sympathy from himself and his friends. Before, people thought of Siberia and Mouravieff; now they think of the man called by God to rule the destinies of a great people, so nearly cut off in his prime by the unconsidered act of a beardless boy, who, we trust sincerely, had no other accomplices than the mad imaginings of his fevered brain. None detest tyranny more than ourselves; none have a greater abhorrence of the principle that might is right; and none sympathise more generously and heartily with oppressed nationalities; but we nevertheless rejoice with all sincerity that the Czar of all the Russias lives to return to his far-off dominions to meditate new reform and propagate a liberal policy.



THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords Lord Spencer asked whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to amend the Proof Act this session so as to make them in no applicable than at present to breech-loading arms. To this Lord Longford replied that there are two companies, who are principally engaged in this matter, to whom all the arrangements for proving gun barrels have for a long time past been entrusted. By the Act of 1855 these companies were empowered to frame by-laws amending their powers with reference to gunpowder, which, after receiving the approval of the Recorder of Birmingham and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, would have the force of law. It will not, therefore, be necessary to make any alteration in the law as it at present exists. These companies have not failed to notice the consequences which have attended the introduction of breech-loaders and the change in the construction of arms, and have proposed certain alterations to meet the case, which are at present under consideration, and which will, it is hoped, give increased security as far as the gunpowder is concerned. That will not, however, afford security in the case of the cartridges, because the manufacture of cartridges is a trade entirely independent of the gun-makers. Lord Longford has never heard of any precise plan by which that security can be attained, but hopes that by the adoption of marks on the put of the cartridge manufacturers the public may be able to ascertain without difficulty with what arm any particular kind of cartridge may be safely employed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A discussion was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Trevelyan on the claims of the old seamen who for years paid the six-pence per month compulsory contributed from the wages of merchant seamen to the funds of Greenwich Hospital previous to the year 1831 without having received any advantage for it. The application for a grant in return for these contributions was resisted by Mr. Childers and Mr. Corry, on the ground that the merchant seamen have received advantages from Greenwich Hospital far beyond their subscriptions, and that their claims on the hospital remain in the same, notwithstanding the cessation of their payments.

In Committee of Supply, votes were agreed to in continuation of votes on account previously taken, to complete the following sums:—£5,422,700 regimental pay, allowances, and charges; £1,290,000 commissariat and movement of troops; £570,000 clothing establishments; £645,000 barrack services; £12,000 Divine services; £21,000 administration of martial law; £275,000 hospital establishments; £841,000 disembodied Militia; £88,000 Yeomanry Cavalry; £351,000 Volunteer corps; and £48,000 enrolled pensioners.

The Committee divided on an amendment, moved by Mr. Alderman Lusk, against the item for billiard tables for officers of the army, when the vote was carried by seventy-two to twelve. On the Militia vote Colonel Wilson Patten drew attention to the difficulty of offering that force, and suggested that better accommodation should be provided for officers, and that their allowances should be increased. Sir J. Pakington promised his "best consideration" to the matter, admitting the value of that ancient, constitutional, &c., &c., force.

An appeal made by Lord Elcho for an increase of the capitation grant for the Volunteers was decreed by the Secretary for War lest the voluntary character of the service should be affected by it.

Three futile efforts at a "count out" during the discussion on going into Committee on the Bankruptcy Bill indicated the state of the House at this period of the evening. A resolution, proposed by Mr. Ayrton, condemning the injustice of establishing two separate systems of law for debtors over £50 and debtors under that amount, the first being entitled to a discharge from all their debts, while the second class is liable to repeated imprisonment, was negatived, and the Bill was committed *pro forma*, but no progress was made with it.

The same course was taken with the Judgment Debtors and the Bankruptcy Acts Repeal Bills. The Railway Companies Bill was read a third time and passed.

Parliament now stands adjourned, the House of Commons till Thursday, and the House of Lords till Monday week.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have kindly consented that the Grand Caledonian Fancy Dress Ball shall be held, under their distinguished patronage, on Friday, the 21st inst., at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.

The Prince de Teck has, after obtaining the consent of the Emperor of Austria, accepted the colonelcy of the 1st (late 2nd) Surrey Artillery Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford.

There is a report in Paris that Queen Victoria will visit the Exhibition incognito. The Emperor Napoleon, it is said, will return the King of Prussia's visit in September.

General the Hon. Neal Dow, the Great American Temperance advocate, is at present on a visit to this country.

The Prince of Wales has subscribed 250 francs to the Paris Cricket Club.

Lord Monck has been appointed Governor-General of the Confederate Provinces of North America.

The National Conservative Association intends to give a magnificent entertainment in the City of London to Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and the other leading members of the Government.

Lord Leconfield has presented the Rev. Robert C. Wills, B.A., late Curate of Dorchester, to the vicarage of Kilkentinan, in the diocese of Limerick.

The Earl of Pomfret died at his residence in St. James's-place on Saturday last. The deceased Earl was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and was in his forty-third year. By his demise the titles of Pomfret and Lempster become extinct.

The Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. Henry Townend, M.A., to the vicarage of Loddiswell with Buckland-tot-Saints, near Kingsbridge, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Chalk, M.A.

At the Court of Common Council, it was determined to invite the Sultan on his approaching visit to a state banquet at Guildhall. At the same meeting £1,500 was voted for the purpose of feting the Belgian volunteers.

A young lady about sixteen years of age, Miss Greig, of Selkirk, was drowned while bathing at Silloth, in Cumberland, a few days ago. Her mother, who was with her, had a narrow escape. The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of accidental death.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., has arrived in London on his return from North America and the West Indies, to the naval command of which he was appointed on the 7th of January, 1864.

Mr. Cowell was elected Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge, by ninety-six votes against thirty-seven obtained by his opponent, Professor Aufrecht. The Professorship was only founded the other day; its stipend is £500 a year, and the electors are the Electoral Roll.

The Earl of Kellie has presented a petition to the Queen, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to admit his succession to the honour and dignity of Earl of Mar, in the peerage of Scotland, and to adjudge and declare that he is entitled to that honour and dignity.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz honoured the Countess Dowager of Westmoreland with their company at dinner on Monday evening at her ladyship's residence in Portman-square.

The advertisement sheet of the *Times* records the fact that Mr. Padwick sells as well as buys for the young Duke of Hamilton, it being announced that his grace's magnificent mansion in Arlington-street, and the treasures of art and vertu which it contains, are about to be submitted to the hammer, and that intending purchasers must apply to Mr. Padwick for orders to view the premises.

The christening of Sir Robert Peel's infant son took place on Saturday at the Royal Chapel, Whitehall. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dr. Peel, Dean of Worcester, and the sponsors were Lord William Hay, M.P., Lady Emily Peel's brother, and Captain John Peel, and the Hon. Mrs. Stenor, brother and sister of Sir Robert Peel. The infant was baptized by the name of Robert.

It is understood that the Princess of Wales will visit Trentham, Staffordshire, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, as soon as she is able to leave London. The last week has seen an important step in advance towards the complete restoration of the Princess to her usual health and habits of activity. During the week arrangements have been made which will allow the Princess to move about more freely than hitherto, without incurring the risk of any disturbance or injury to the knee-joint.

Two approaching marriages are much spoken of in Irish circles. The first is that of Lord Hastings, eldest son of the Earl of Huntingdon, to Miss Westenra, only daughter and heiress of Colonel the Hon. John Westenra, of Sharavogue; the bride elect is cousin to Lord Rossmore. The second expected alliance is Mr. S. Perry, of Woodroffe, co. Tipperary, to Miss Mary De la Poer, sister of the young member for Waterford.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand ball on Friday evening, at the Mansion House, to a distinguished party. Dancing began about half-past nine o'clock in the Egyptian Hall, to the music of the band of the Coldstream Guards, led by Mr. A. F. Godfrey, and was continued till near midnight, when supper was served. Light refreshments were served in the Long Parlour during the evening. After supper, dancing was resumed, and maintained for some hours.

Mr. Charles Kean, accompanied by Mrs. Kean and Dr. Joy, left the Waterloo Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Kean had been staying during their visit to Liverpool, on Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock, for Buxton. We are sorry to learn, from inquiries made, that Mr. Kean is little or nothing improved in health to what he was a few days ago. As the air of Buxton is the most bracing and invigorating in the kingdom, Mr. Kean's medical advisers anticipate his speedy restoration to comparative strength and good health.

Mr. Alfred de Montgomerie, the owner of the winner of the Grand Prix of Paris, is an Englishman, and a scion of the noble house of Eglinton, being a direct descendant of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton. Mr. de Montgomerie is one of the richest and most influential British proprietors in France. His magnificent chateau of Fervacques, near Lisieux, in Normandy, is kept up in a style that does him the highest credit. One room of the chateau is preserved in exactly the same state as when Henry the Great slept in it, prior to one of his successful battles for the crown of France.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE eighth week of the tailors' strike has commenced, and there is no prospect at present of a settlement.

THE new church now in course of erection in the Midland-road, Wellingborough, has fallen down.

DURING the past week thirty-three wrecks have been reported, making for the present year a total of 1,316.

LORD EBURY presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Municipal Association.

WITH other donations received the last few days, Palgrave Simpson, Esq., has sent £20 to the Mellon Memorial Fund.

THE Earl of Devon, President of the Poor-law Board, has appointed Henry Courtney, Esq., to be his private secretary.

A GRAND review of the North-east London Volunteers in Windsor Park on Monday was attended by a vast concourse of spectators.

THE shootings of the competitive breech-loading rifles at Woolwich have been completed, so far as those eligible for the prizes are concerned. Upwards of a hundred guns have been submitted.

THE creditors of the Gravesend Alexandra Hotel Company are required to send in the particulars of their debts and claims to the liquidators by the 1st of July.

THE proposition to remove Knightsbridge Barracks seems to have been settled at last by very clearly expressed opinions of the Duke of Cambridge and Earl de Grey.

A MEETING of influential persons has been held in the Mayor's Parlour, Nottingham, to take steps for the purpose of erecting a monument to Lord Byron.

IT is announced that Earl Granville has consented to open the County and Midland Exhibition on the 19th inst., and the occasion will be observed as a general holiday in that city.

WE understand there is no truth in the reports which have been widely circulated respecting her Majesty's intended foundation of a very useful but very expensive charity.

THE four post-office employees who were seriously injured by the accident which occurred on the North-Eastern line, four miles north of Darlington, on Friday, still lie in a precarious condition.

AT the last meeting of the Manchester General Purposes Committee, the principal business related to the new Court-house for the city which it has been determined to erect.

IT is announced that there will be two examinations for direct commissions in August next, commencing on Thursday, the 1st, and Thursday, the 8th, respectively.

THE Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli received a deputation on Saturday afternoon from a body of working men called the London and Westminster Constitutional Association.

THE Saturday promenades in the Zoological Gardens have commenced. A military band plays from four until six o'clock. These gardens are now in their fullest perfection.

MR. BAZLEY has given notice of a motion demanding a third member for Manchester. A similar increase of representation will be claimed for Leeds and Sheffield.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS was in the chair at the Ninth Anniversary Dinner of the Railway Benevolent Society, last Wednesday night, which was held at Willis's Rooms, and made a speech warmly advocating the claims of the railway servants on the kindness of the public.

At a meeting of ratepayers, to consider the proposed extension of the Free Libraries Act to the borough of Nottingham, there was a large attendance, and the Act was adopted with the greatest enthusiasm, and with only one dissentient vote.

SINCE the formation of the Bishop of London's Fund £500,000 have been subscribed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £850,000 by private benevolence for church work in the diocese of London.

THE inhabitants of Kidderminster have given their late vicar, the new Bishop of Rochester, a handsome testimonial. A desert service has been purchased by a general subscription, amounting to £2600.

THE *Tablet*, in a recent article, takes a note of the fact that, of the viceroys Ireland has had for the 300 years that the viceregal office has existed, fifty-nine have been English or Scotch, and only six Irish.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has arisen as to whether Fervacques has incurred a penalty for the Northumberland Plate by winning the Grand Prize of Paris. We are in a position to state that he has not incurred a penalty.

LAST week a salmon was caught by a gentleman, about five miles up the river Don, marked on the side with the letters "A. W. P." the first letter being placed over the other two. The fish was about 7lb. weight, quite clean, and in fine condition.

NO further outbreak of cattle plague is known to have happened in the metropolis this week, and so far the active measures which have been taken to arrest the spread of the disease have been successful.

THE *Manchester Examiner* reports that at the Blackburn Board of Guardians' meeting on Saturday last, there were only six applicants for relief from six townships, and three of these cases arose out of disputes between man and wife. None of the cases were relieved.

THE dearth of naval surgeons is much murmured at on the sickly station of Jamaica. Several ships are without their full complement; and it is said that one ship-of-war, the *Minstrel*, has been sent to cruise off Jamaica without a medical officer.

IT is confidently asserted that the Law Courts Commission has determined that a great hall is indispensable; and further, that the legal business of the country cannot be carried on unless the hall is placed one story lower than the floor of the courts.

TWO lives were lost on Monday, about noon, in consequence of a collision between two rowing boats, off the "First Island," near Hampton Court. The unfortunate victims were two lads of about 13 or 14 years of age, and supposed to be visitors from London.

A PRIVATE of the Royal Artillery, named Healy, has been drummed out of his corps, at Limerick, for the use of disloyal language and desertion, and handed over to the civil authorities. He had been eleven years in the army.

THE Flower Sermon, at St. James's, Mitre-square, Aldgate, was held, as usual, on Whit-Tuesday evening. The young people attending this special service brought with them bouquets of flowers, and the sermon was on a floral text.

THE health of London is again reported by the Registrar-General to be in a satisfactory state, the number of deaths last week being 128 fewer than the estimated number, and lower, in proportion to the population, than in any week since July, 1862.

THE creditors of the Accidental and Marine Insurance Corporation, who have not already done so, are required to send in the particulars of their debts and claims to the official liquidator by the 22nd inst.

ON Saturday the Bishop of Oxford consecrated All Saints' Church, Braywood, a handsome and spacious edifice erected by his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, as a memorial to the late Mr. Joshua Bates, the father of Madame Van de Weyer.

MR. FOLEY's statue in bronze of Lord Herbert of Lea has been placed on the pedestal of red and grey granite, which was some time since prepared for it in front of the War Office, Pall Mall. The figure, which is of heroic size, wears loose robes, such as can hardly be styled the costume of any particular period of time.

THE Norfolk Estuary Company have just completed another embankment of two miles in length at North Wootton, adjoining the lands of the Prince of Wales and the Hon. Mrs. Mary Greville Howard. It was commenced in February last, and has added about 700 acres to that already reclaimed by this Company in the Wash.

THE Mayor of Portsmouth has received a notification from the Admiralty that it is intended to hold a naval review at Spithead in honour of the visit of the Sultan to England. No date has yet been fixed for the review, but it is expected to take place about the 16th proximo.

DURING the present week large flights of cuckoos have congregated at Box-hill, Dorking, and adjoining districts. It is remarkable that the Surrey hills are a favourite resort of these summer visitors, but this year they muster in much larger force than usual, and from sunrise to sunset a continuous chorus is kept up by these birds, and the cry of "cuckoo" echoes over the entire locality.

DURING a thunderstorm which on Friday afternoon visited the neighbourhood of Chatham and Rochester the lightning struck a large building on the Manor Farm, Gillingham. In a few minutes the entire building was on fire, and the whole of the contents, consisting of agricultural produce and farm implements, were destroyed, only the walls being left standing.

ON Friday last week, the question as to the further extension of the approaches of the Thames Embankment, on the north side of the river (to the east of Westminster-bridge), and also the embankment which extends along Chelsea Reach, came before the Select Committee on Private Bills for consideration. It was ultimately arranged that all opposition to the Bill should be withdrawn.

THE Marquis of Westminster has lately leased to St. George's Hospital a portion of the land formerly occupied by Tattersall's, on which the hospital authorities propose to build a medical school, to replace that in Kinnerton-street, and also a new museum, &c. The Marquis has, however, put his veto on the erection of a dissecting room on any part of the ground leased to the hospital, because it would depreciate his property.

AMONG the Civil Service appointments we notice Major Francis Harry Noot to be Deputy-Governor at Portsmouth Convict Prison; Messrs. Robert Edward Miller, Edward Brennan, William James Lush, and John O'Neill, to be assistants of excise; Mr. Silas James Smale to be clerk in the post-office at Exeter; Mr. George Marshall, having been one of the first two in a competition of six candidates, to be clerk in the Inland Revenue.

AT the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Dublin, the unusual incident has occurred of the Lord Mayor of Dublin entering the church in which the meetings are being held, and inviting the body of ministers, "and the ladies connected with the General Assembly," to an evening entertainment at the Mansion House.

ON Monday, Mr. Donald Macfarlane, gamekeeper to Mr. Patrick Small Keir, of Kindrogan, set a large trap to catch a fox on the Hill of Blavogil, on the estate of Kindrogan. On going to the trap some time after he had set it, Mr. Macfarlane, to his great surprise, found that, instead of a reynard, a splendid golden eagle had been trapped. The weight of the bird is fully 12lb. From tip to tip of the wings it measured 7ft. 5in. The bird is one of the finest specimens of its kind ever seen in the district.

M. DE MONTGOMERIE has given Fordham 500 louis for riding Pervacques in the Grand Prix.

THE Irish Academy of music has had a grand fancy fair, in aid of its languishing funds.

THE judgment in the Slade baronetcy case will, it is said, be given this week.

THE *Sporting Gazette* announces that the Marquis of Exeter is about to form a small racing stud, which will be placed under Dover's care at Hilsley.

THE Manchester Court of Common Council have decided to invite such of the European Sovereigns as may visit this country during the summer to a grand banquet in the Guildhall.

THE Irish papers are calling out for a Royal visit. They seem to regard Fenianism in the same light as superstition did the "king's evil," which is only to be cured by a Royal touch.

A NUMBER of Cornish miners, men and boys, have been engaged to work in the collieries of the Earl of Durham, at Little Town, near Durham.

PARLIAMENT has been sitting four months, and has produced twenty-six public and seventy-one local statutes, including the number that received the Royal assent on Friday last.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has become the patron, and the Archbishop of Armagh the vice-patron, of the Poor Clergy Relief Society.

MR. BUCKSTONE has kindly consented to give free admission to the Haymarket Theatre to any of the Belgians in uniform visiting London in July next.

THE members of the Navy Club give their customary annual entertainment to the First Lord of the Admiralty on the 26th inst., at Willis's Rooms.

THE new oyster beds in the bight of the river Exe, in Devonshire, extend over nearly 100 acres; 30,000 oysters have been laid down in the beds for breeding purposes.

THE Duke of Cambridge has consented to open the Town-hall which has recently been erected in Preston at a cost of £80,000. It is also expected that the Earl of Derby will be present at the ceremony.

NO less than six mail steamers have left British ports this week for America, viz., the *Perla*, *Bremen*, *Allemania*, and *City of Paris*, for New York, the *Worcester* for Baltimore, and the *North American* for Quebec.

THREE boys named Thomas Scarry, aged 14, William Scarry, aged 11, and Christopher Malone, aged 8, who lived in Upper Parr-street, Parr, were drowned on Sunday last while bathing in a milldam at St. Helen's. A verdict of "Found Drowned" has been returned.

THE funeral of the late Dr. Armstrong, the Celtic lexicographer, took place, on Saturday, at Forest-hill Cemetery. Dr. Armstrong, though a large general contributor to periodical literature, is best known by his "Dictionary of the Gaelic Language and Literature."

THE gold medal given annually by the Chancellor of Cambridge University to a resident undergraduate for the best English poem on a given subject was on Tuesday adjudged to Thomas Moss, St. John's College. Subject: "The Atlantic Cables, 1866."

NOTWITHSTANDING a rather vigorous opposition a syndicate has just been appointed at Cambridge to consider what changes are to be made in the mathematical tripos examination. It includes most of the great mathematicians up, nine of its members being Senior Wranglers.

THE work of demolition was commenced on Thursday on another batch of houses in the Strand, the space being required for the new law courts. The houses on which workmen have just begun to operate lie on the north side of St. Clement Danes Church, and extend in an easterly direction towards Temple Bar.

ACCORDING to the *Owl*, the process of exchanging the ratification of the Treaty of London was delayed several days owing to the fact that the making and "hallmarking" of the silver boxes in which the documents are now enshrined occupied a longer time than was necessary to neutralise a duchy and avert a European war.

THE late Mr. Wootton, of the Brewery, St. Clement's, Oxford, has, we understand, among other bequests, left the munificent sum of £10,000, the interest of which is to be appropriated for ever among a certain number of poor persons at Oxford, and at Launton, near Bicester, where he had resided, so that each may receive a sum of 11s. per week.

MR. M'DOWELL's steam-carriage has been creating a sensation in Dublin; the Lord-Lieutenant was most anxious to test its powers and witness its performance; and, on its arrival at the viceregal lodge, his Excellency, accompanied by the Hon. Gerald Dillon and an aide-de-camp, with Mr. M'Dowell steering, took their seats on the carriage, and proceeded at a rapid rate down the main road of the park as far as the Zoological Gardens.

THE quantity of mackerel caught on the Cornish coast during the past week was not nearly so large as in the preceding week; still the Mount's Bay and St. Ives boats managed to get about 100 tons of fine fish for the London market, in addition to a fair supply for Devon and Cornwall. Good prices were realized, the figure for numerous lots being 45s. per six score. Two large new boats were launched during the week, and four others are nearly completed.

AT the meeting of the Archers of the Teme, held a few days ago at Ludlow, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Hanbury made the score 79, 329, 408; the Rev. J. Peglar, the gold 78, 313, 390; Mrs. Master, the score 80, 354, 434. Miss Evans and Mrs. Rocke tied for the gold, but Miss Evans making the greatest number of gold took the prize. There was a brilliant company present. The Castle-green was the rendezvous.

THE Livingstone search expedition set sail from England on Monday. It consists of only four persons, Mr. E. D. Young, who has been entrusted with the command; Mr. Henry Faulkner, and two experienced men named John Reed and John Buckley, one a mechanic, who travelled with Dr. Livingstone for two years and a half in Zambesi; and the other a seaman, acclimatized on the east coast of Africa.

THE game which is played by the street boys of London under the name of "tip-cat," to the exceeding annoyance of irritable old gentlemen and the danger of everybody, is it appears called "Piggie" in the North. A young woman at Leeds was very nearly lost her eyesight by a blow from one of these "piggies" or "cats," and the magistrate sent the boy who was the cause of it to an industrial school, ordering his father to pay half-a-crown a week for his maintenance.

CORYDON, the Crown witness on the Fenian trials, has identified the Dunganvar prisoner who gave the name of William Palmer as General William Nagle, of the American army, who previous to his promotion served as captain in the 88th New York Regiment; and John Donovan he declares to be in reality a Captain John Warren, of the 63rd New York Volunteers, both of which regiments formed part of the Irish Brigade, commanded during the civil war by Gen. T. F. Meagher, the Young Irelander of 1848, then commonly known as "Meagher of the Sword." It is said that both Nagle and Warren were persons of some consideration in New York. Meagher has identified others of the Dunganvar party, one of the last taken of whom, a person of much intelligence, had £200 in a belt round his waist.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR.

As the Emperor Napoleon and the Czar were returning from the review held on Thursday in the Bois de Boulogne, a young Pole, apparently about twenty years old, entered the Bois and fired a pistol at the Czar, who was in a carriage with his two sons and the Emperor of the French. The pistol, being over-loaded, burst, and the hand of the would-be assassin was carried away by the explosion. He fell down, crying "Long live Poland!" Both Emperors escaped unhurt. The crowd wanted to hang the Pole on the spot, and the cheering became louder than ever.

The assassin when he fired was in the road, about fifteen paces from the Emperors. He is a Polish mechanic, and had bought on the previous day a double-barrelled pistol. He appeared very excited. The motives of the attempt appear to be political passion and personal hatred to the Czar. It is believed that he has no accomplices. The ball struck the head of the horse of the groom in waiting, who was riding at the door of the carriage. The assassin declared his name to be Berezowski, and that he was a native of Volhynia. The interference of the police was necessary to save him from the rage of the populace. It appears that the front of the Emperor Napoleon's uniform was soiled by the explosion of the assassin's pistol. The Emperor immediately arose, apparently to point out the spot whence the shot had been fired. Cries of "Vive l'Empereur" were heard in all directions. In the course of the evening numbers of persons of all ranks left their names at the Tuileries and Elysée. The assassin declares he has no accomplices, and did not confide his design to any one. All organs of the press unanimously condemn the attempt in strong terms. Another account says:—The Emperor's groom in waiting, Raimbaud, perceiving the movement, caused his horse to make a sudden bound, with the object of placing it between the assassin and the Sovereigns. The ball pierced the nostril of the groom's horse, and passed between the Emperors and the Grand Dukes, wounding a lady on the opposite side of the carriage. The distance between the groom's horse and the Imperial carriage was so short that the blood from the wound in the horse's nostril spurted on to the uniforms of the Czar and Czarewicz. The two Sovereigns, whose calmness and presence of mind was not disturbed for one moment, gave orders for the cortege to proceed at a walking pace. The assassin was raised from the ground almost insensible, having his left hand shattered by the explosion of the pistol. He declared he arrived two days ago from Belgium to kill the Czar. The assassin was prevented firing a second shot by Staff-Sergeant Major Laveroy, employed on the British staff at the Paris Exhibition.

WORKS OF ART IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Our illustration represents some magnificent works of art in the Paris Exhibition.

The Renaissance in furniture, as in architecture, would seem to be best suitable to the genius and character of the French people. They never favoured the strictly classical, save during the short frenzy of the Directory, when, as Madame Tallien and other daughters of Eve chose to dress, or rather undress, *à la Grecque*, obsequious upholsterers took to the study of Montfaucon's antiquities, and provided them with the *cathedra*, the *triclinium*, and other articles of furniture designed after classical models, and executed in brain-new Paris satin damask and ormolu. They never endured the classical, save under the coercion of Napoleon, who, straggled as he was, was crazy after pseudo-classics. He had the Arch of Septimius Severus on the brain, and babbled of the Forum Boarium. There is nothing more tasteless, perhaps, nothing at once so cumbersome and so meagre, so redundant in ornament, yet so poor in real elegance, as that "Empire" style to which I have more than once made allusion. Ostensibly classical as it was, it had about it a *je ne sais quoi* of the cavalry parade and the barrack-room.

The upholsterers had, it is true, studied Montfaucon, but they had understood him badly. Their minds were in a state of artistic confusion as to whether Lucius Junius Brutus or Mutius Scaevola were really antique Romans, or whether they were *forts de la halle* who had turned *sans culottes* and Jacobins, and danced the carmagnole. The classic gold was in the quartz, and of the quartz was made the furniture. Mr. Hope had not yet written, Canina's book was in embryo, the *Egin* marbles were yet the target for the soldiers of a Turk pasha to shoot at, and the treasures of Etruria were not yet disintombed. The classicism that reigned was that of the "young Anacharsis" and Fénelon's Telemachus. To complete the d-basement of the classic model set up for artists, the great authority in all matters of taste during Napoleon's reign was Dinon.

The cumbersome jack-boots worn by Her Majesty's Life Guards are not without their advantages. At the Volunteer Review in Windsor Park, one of the troop horses stumbled, threw its rider, and then galloped off, dragging the man fully 200 yards. At last the soldier contrived to disengage himself by slipping his leg out of his jack-boot, which remained fixed to the stirrup. Several other less serious falls occurred, and a member of the Tower Hamlets Corps blew his own finger off.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the lady who was standing near the spot when the attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, was wounded, not by the bullet, which struck the equestrian's horse, but by a fragment of the pistol barrel, which struck her on the cheek as she was standing close to the assassin. She is from Puy de Dome, and had been only some days in Paris with her husband. The wound is not serious.

At the "Te Deum" performed in the Russian Church in the Faubourg de Roule for his Majesty's happy escape, the first to arrive was the King of Prussia, who came in a close carriage, accompanied by several persons of his suite. Soon after came the Emperor and Empress of the French, and last, the Czar in an open carriage. He was warmly cheered by the people. The attendance of Russian and French functionaries and of the diplomatic body at the service was considerable.

The retrospective museum of Marie Antoinette, established by the Emperor Eugénie, has just been opened at the Petit Trianon of Versailles. Some of the objects are exceedingly curious, such as the turning-lathe of Louis XVI.; the harp, mandoline, and harpsichord of the Queen, this last made by Pascal Taskin in 1790; autographs of the King, Queen, and Madame Elizabeth, besides a variety of jewels belonging to the Royal family.

PUBLIC OPINION.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The *Saturday Review*, referring to the report in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that it is proposed to abandon the system of proxies in the House of Lords, observes that the rumoured abandonment of this flagrant insult to common sense and propriety suggests the hope that a feeling is growing up among the peers that our Upper Chamber must enter into a course of profitable self-examination. It has come to be taken for granted—chiefly because, in fact, the thing has hardly been thought about at all—that an hereditary peerage and an hereditary right for peers to sit as legislators are inseparable. Yet the spiritual lords are not, and never were, legislators by inheritance; and it is quite possible to get all the advantages of an Upper House without basing its existence on primogeniture and succession to lands and titles. Abstractedly, there is little to be said for the principle of hereditary legislation. Theoretically, the House of Lords might become an assembly of cretins and idiots; and to be born with a succession to a fine name and estate is no

guarantee for honesty, education, or any virtue under heaven. Practically, of course, the peerage holds its own, because, on the whole, they have, if not surpassed, at any rate not fallen short of those capacities for legislative functions which might reasonably be required of them. Whether the Lords do really value their very exceptional, and as many think their anomalous, position in the State, is a matter on which the Lords themselves are the best judges. It is difficult to get a House of twenty members out of this roll of peers, although it exceeds 400 in number. And the justification for this habitual abstinence from, if not neglect of, their duties is, first, that there is nothing for the Lords to do; and next, that the Lords generally do not feel themselves fit to do anything. In popular estimation, the practical value of the House of Lords consists in the peers acting as a drag on the hasty and heated wheel of House of Commons legislation, in putting off crude reforms and in gaining time for popular panics to subside. As a matter of fact, it may be doubted whether history bears out these very negative claims to usefulness on the part of the Upper House. The chief measure of late years which has passed in hot haste, and under the access of a furious fit of ill-temper on the part of Parliament, was the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; and in this case the fanaticism of the House of Lords was quite equal to that of the Commons. On the other hand, while it is easy enough to count up measures which have been delayed, obstructed, and postponed by the Lords, it is difficult to point to one which sooner or later they have not yielded; and for the best of all reasons, that in the last resource, when the Crown and Commons combine, the Lords must yield, or be summarily swamped. The *Saturday Review* is still far from saying that in practice the Upper Chamber may not and does not render great service in government. But it is the small minority that attend to business who are of this use; not the four hundred and odd titled personages as a class. The Lords have great leisure; they have the advantage of surveying as a whole the deliberations of the Lower House; they have neither the terrors of hustings pledges nor the dread of a dissolution to paralyze them; and it would therefore be strange if what they do they did not often do very well. But it is to the existence of a separate and non-elected Chamber that these constitutional gains are due; not to the permanence as an estate of the realm, of an hereditary house of temporal peers. In other words, what is likely to be canvassed is not the value or the necessity of a second Chamber, but the constitution of the present English Upper House. Some theorists are for recruiting the stagnant energies of the House of Lords by the addition to its unwieldy ranks of a considerable number of life peers. A more plausible innovation would be to form a legislative body out of the hereditary peerage. This would, practically, be the revival of Lords of the Council consisting of peers only. And there is precedent for this in the existing House of Lords. If the Irish and Scottish peerages are sufficiently represented by delegation—in the one case by peers elected for life, and in the other by peers elected for each Parliament—it may be thought not very unreasonable to extend this principle to the whole empire.

The *Spectator* recommends for the regeneration of the House of Lords the creation of life peerages, the relinquishment of judicial functions, and the abolition of proxies, with its useful supplement, the institution of a quorum. One thing is certain, the Peers cannot stand in their own strength alone, and they cannot acquire the strength of representation without some such improvements as those we have suggested. A dozen gentlemen, however highly placed, cannot, by teetly chatting in a gilded room, retard or deflect the march of a really popular body—a body which will have the physical force of the country behind it. They must be more than they have been this session, or they will be a great deal less, and they cannot be more unless they attend, unless they work, and unless they absorb into themselves other than social eminencies.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN CIVIL RIOTS.

The *Post* is of opinion that the official memorandum was not required to tell us that all her Majesty's subjects generally, whether volunteers or not, and whether acting as special constables or not, are "entitled," for the purpose of suppressing and quelling riots, to use and put in action such knowledge and practice of military discipline and organization as they may possess, in order to make their combined strength, and the use of such weapon as the occasion may justify, the more effectual. Not merely are they entitled to do this by the law of the land, but it is impossible they should do otherwise if they are to act at all. To require the volunteer to divest himself of his acquisitions in the very moment when he has most need of them would be as nugatory as it would be inconsistent. It would be equally hard upon the individual, and contrary to public policy, to make the volunteer forfeit a certain portion of the rights and duties of a subject as the condition of his being allowed to join a force specially intended to defend our shores from invasion. It is well that the law should be publicly and generally known, but in this case it is so obvious, and grows so naturally out of the principles of common-sense and public necessity, that the fact of its provisions having been questioned and its expediency denied does not appear to be very intelligible. The volunteer is a subject, with the same rights and duties as other subjects, though with better means of defending himself and keeping the peace, and only a soldier as against a foreign enemy.

The *Telegraph* declares that such an extension of authority as is contained in the War Office memorandum amounts to a complete revolution. What has occurred to induce the Government thus to set one part of the population against the other? Has a deeply laid conspiracy been discovered? Are the people profoundly disaffected? Is there visible anywhere on the political horizon a sign of insurrection? If in troubled times Governments could preserve domestic power by applying the ordinary and legitimate means, *à fortiori*, can order be maintained now without resorting to the perilous expedient of setting class against class. It would be criminal to disguise the fact, that so long as the War Office memorandum has any authority the volunteers will be in a false position. They will be regarded less as an army of defence than as an army of mistrust; less as enemies of foreign invaders than as enemies of the people. Surely they will not consent to remain in such a position. The conditions under which the force was raised, and under which it subsists, are entirely changed; and should the Government adhere to the circular notice, the men must decide whether they will continue to serve under those radically altered conditions. While the War Office decree can be carried into effect, they may at any moment be called upon to perpetrate a second Peterloo, more unwarrantable, far more in violation of English feeling and policy, than the first. The bare thought will create a sense of revulsion in the whole ranks. Looking to the awful consequences that may ensue from the maintenance of the new rule, it is to be hoped the House of Commons will save us from the alternative of losing our magnificent defensive auxiliary army, or of submitting to the initiation of a war of classes, the accidents and hazards of which no man can foresee.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

The *Times* remarks that the motive of the would-be assassin of the Czar, if rational at all, must have been purely vindictive, for the murder of the Czar in Paris by a Polish refugee would have been far more like to provoke the Russians into a course of extermination against Poland than to aid the cause of Polish independence. As it is, this detestable outrage, isolated though it may be, will have no insensible effect in quenching the sympathy still felt with Poland. It will not be forgotten that private assassinations were committed during the last Polish insurrection by the express orders of the National Government, whose leading members thereby merited the death which they met on the scaffold in 1864. None but Russians will justify the means employed even by the present Czar to crush the national spirit of Poland, yet none but Poles will fail to recognise the benevolent intentions which that spirit rendered ineffective. Not only by the grand series of measures for the abolition of serfdom, but also by his personal character and by his whole policy, except towards Poland, the Emperor Alexander has earned this

respect of Europe, and his death would under any circumstances have awakened profound regret in every civilized nation. The consequences of his being struck down by the hand of a Pole while under the protection of the French Emperor are beyond conjecture, but his death is an appeal to the conscience of mankind will be repaid with indignation.

RUSSIA AND THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The *Standard* believes that the presence of the representatives of the Southern States of Germany in the Federal Council and Parliament, although only in meetings of both *ad hoc*, amounts really to the entry of the Southern States into the North German Confederation, that is to say, to the extension of the Confederation, and of the suzerainty of Prussia over the whole of Germany, less that portion included in the Austrian empire. The Southern States will not rest content with the partial union. Their representatives will not like the curious role assigned them. The North German members of the Parliament will be anxious to finish at once the unification, because, until it is effected, the work they may produce with the utmost labour can be only provisional. Commercial questions are so closely related to financial, and financial again to political, that it will be almost impossible to keep up a distinct line, and prevent the South German members from speaking and voting on questions, with which legally they have nothing to do. Everybody will get tired of this situation. The Governments, now that they have made up their minds to go so far, will make very little difficulty about entering the Confederation, and they will do it the earlier, that they will calculate upon making better terms now than hereafter. The Prussian Government will be coy for some time, but it will yield whenever the state of Europe seems favourable, and it is a matter of absolute certainty, if war does not break out to disturb every calculation, that the unity of Germany will be complete in a very few years. The admission of representatives of the South German States to the North German Parliament, for special deliberations, necessarily involves their speedy assumption in that house of the privilege of full membership.

THE CONSERVATIVE WORKING MEN.

The *Star* observes that through dirt to dignities is not a pleasant route, but through dignities to degradation is scarcely preferable. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli occupy at this moment what is considered a proud position. Words fail their admirers to celebrate their glory. A Reform Bill, hardly a line of which is their own, is vaunted as their master-piece; and an experiment of Liberalism, into which they have literally been dropped by the breaking beneath them of the rotten plank which constituted their whole policy, is

lauded as a piece of far-seeing statesmanship which transcends the most fearless work of the most approved Reformers. But amidst this clangorous chorus of triumph, a voice, small, but by no means still, whispers to the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer that they are making no way with the people. Hence these miserable sham deputations of working-men—exhibitions by the side of which the well-rehearsed counterfeit Imperial receptions of the Continent are reality itself—manifestations, the like of which for hollowiness and falsity have hardly been preceded in this straightforward country—baseless fabric of a vision by which no one is deceived.

THE BANKRUPTCY SYSTEM.

The *Times* notices the extreme hardship and inequality of the law of debtor and creditor as applied to poor and rich. For debts above £20 a merciful law provides a tribunal which, after distributing among the creditors what is often nothing more than a nominal dividend, relieves the debtor from his liabilities, with credit not only unimpaired, but improved, because, though his assets may be small, it is tolerably certain that he cannot have many debts. For the poor man who has never soared above a liability of £5 or £10, there is no Bankruptcy Court to set him free. He is called before the court, and ordered to pay by instalments. Should he make default in doing so, he is treated as contumacious, and imprisoned for a period not exceeding forty days. He is not imprisoned for debt; oh, no! If that were the case, he would be enabled to claim the benefit of our old law, which considered the taking of the body as a satisfaction of the debt. He is put in prison for being contumacious in not paying what he owes, and is liable to be imprisoned again as often as this fault is repeated. To a just and reasonable complaint against this inequality of treatment, the only answer forthcoming is that of the Solicitor-General:—"If you are prepared to abolish imprisonment for the non-payment of the instalments of a debt, you may as well shut up the county courts altogether." The *Times* does not believe this to be the alternative, though if it did, it should not hesitate to accept it. One cannot imagine that these county courts were established for no better purpose than to screw money out of poor debtors. Probably the solution for many of the difficulties involved in the Bankruptcy Law would be found in measures calculated to repress the undue extension of credit. In ordinary purchases there is no necessity for credit at all, and many great authorities have expressed the opinion that a person who parts with his goods without receiving payment for them, should be left to the honour of the purchaser. There is another point in the Attorney-General's bill which has attracted observation—the proposal that the debtor, after having passed through bankruptcy, shall still remain liable for ten shillings in the pound. Had there been no imprison-

ment for debt, no one would ever have thought of releasing a bankrupt from his debts; and it may, therefore, seem reasonable, now that imprisonment for debt is to be abolished, to get rid of the practice that has arisen from it. Anything that the debtor obtains is a matter of grace and favour—a compulsory composition forced upon his creditors for his benefit. Still, to leave him liable for ten shillings in the pound, is effectually to prevent the bankrupt from going into business again, and if this is intended, it should be done directly, not by a side wind. The proposal of the committee was that no bankrupt should be discharged unless he paid a third of his debts, or six and eightpence in the pound. The argument in favour of this was that it gave the bankrupt an inducement to wind up his affairs while he had still something left; the argument against it was, that if he found he could not pay this sum, he had no inducement to wind up at all. The former argument seems to outweigh the latter, but there are many persons who express a contrary opinion.

THE RITUALIST COMMISSION.

The *Examiner* expresses a conviction that the proposed Royal Commission to inquire into Ritualism will prove a mere delusion, and serve only to give further time to the sappers and miners of English Protestantism. There is, first of all, the expedient of delay. We have already reached the 8th of June without the list of Commissioners been even said to be complete. The Archbishop of York, whose name, as a matter of course, was the second inscribed thereon, on learning of what complexion the majority was likely to consist, like a true and wise man, is said to have declined to act. The too yielding metropolitan of Canterbury has in this, as in so many other things, deemed it his duty to seek peace at any price; and the hereditary primate of Ireland (for the see of Armagh has become a peerage appendant in the family of Beresford) will of course follow his example; or if not, the Tractarian Archbishop of Dublin holds himself ready as a spiritual lord in waiting. Dr. Wilberforce has taken care to provide himself with able and subtle associates, among the clerical and lay Commissioners, by whose help, if he cannot hope to obtain a positive judgment in favour of incense, croziers, priestly absolution, and the sacrificial mystery of the Eucharist, with all the ceremonies and observances which these entail, he hopes to succeed in preventing any definite expression of opinion in a contrary sense. The Bishop of Oxford is the real guide and ruler designed by Lord Derby for the Commission. More wary than the too candid Bishop of Salisbury, he is content to work upon others that he may work through them. He has lately gained a useful accessory in the see of Rochester, in the person of Dr. Cloughton, whom he and his brother Sarum have been chosen significantly to aid in consecrating.



WORKS OF ART IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

CARELESSNESS OF VOLUNTEERS.

An inquest was held at Shrewsbury, on the body of David M'Arthur, the deaf and dumb boy who was fatally wounded at the butts near Ellesmere, during the rifle practice of the local volunteer corps. From the evidence, it appeared that on Thursday the ensign and three of the men belonging to the 13th Shropshire Rifles were practising firing under the direction of the father of the deceased, who was drill-sergeant of the corps. The deceased was employed as marker, being stationed in a mantelet some distance to the left of the target, and nearer to the marksmen. After practice had continued for a couple of hours, it was noticed that the deceased omitted to signal a hit, and, on the omission being repeated, Sergeant M'Arthur ran up to the mantelet, and found his son sitting down on the floor, nursing his right leg, round which a pocket-handkerchief was bound. It then transpired that, while standing with his back to the firing party, and his face directed towards the target, he had inadvertently extended a portion of his leg beyond the protection of the mantelet, and had received a severe gunshot wound in the calf. The poor dumb lad, unable to move or to attract attention by calling out, had bound up the wound with his pocket-handkerchief, and then patiently awaited the discovery of the accident by the firing party. A surgeon was speedily in attendance, and, after a tourniquet had been placed on the injured leg, the deceased was lifted into a dog-cart, and driven to the infirmary at Shrewsbury, a distance of fifteen miles. On his arrival, he was found to be in a state of collapse, from which he never rallied, dying within four hours of his admittance. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding an expression of their opinion that the boy, David M'Arthur, being deaf and dumb, was not a proper person to be employed at the butts as a marker.

AN ELEGANT EPISTLE.

The following letter was written by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer more than thirty years ago:—"The editor of the *Globe*, accused of a falsehood, and convicted of a forgery, takes refuge in silly insolence. It tosses its head with all the fluttering indignation and affected scorn of an enraged and supercilious waiting-woman. It is the little Duke of Modena of the press, and would rule Europe with its sceptre of straw, and declare a general war by the squeak of a penny trumpet. But its majestic talk turns out to be only a waddle, and its awful menace a mere hiss. As for "breaking butterflies on a wheel," this is the stock simile of the *Globe*, an image almost as original as the phoenix, and which I have invariably observed in controversy is the last desperate resource of confuted common-place and irritated imbecility. An

anonymous writer should at least display power. When Jupiter hurls a thunderbolt, it may be mercy in the god to veil his glory with a cloud; but we can only view with feelings of contemptuous lenity the mischievous varlet who pelts us with mud as we are riding by, and then hides behind a dusthole. The editor of the *Globe*, I am assured, has adopted the great Scipio Africanus for his illustrious model. It is to be hoped that his Latin is more complete than his English, and that he will not venture to arrest the attention of admiring senates in a jargon which felicitously combines the chatter of Downing-street with the bluster of the Strand. I have the honour

OLD LONDON.

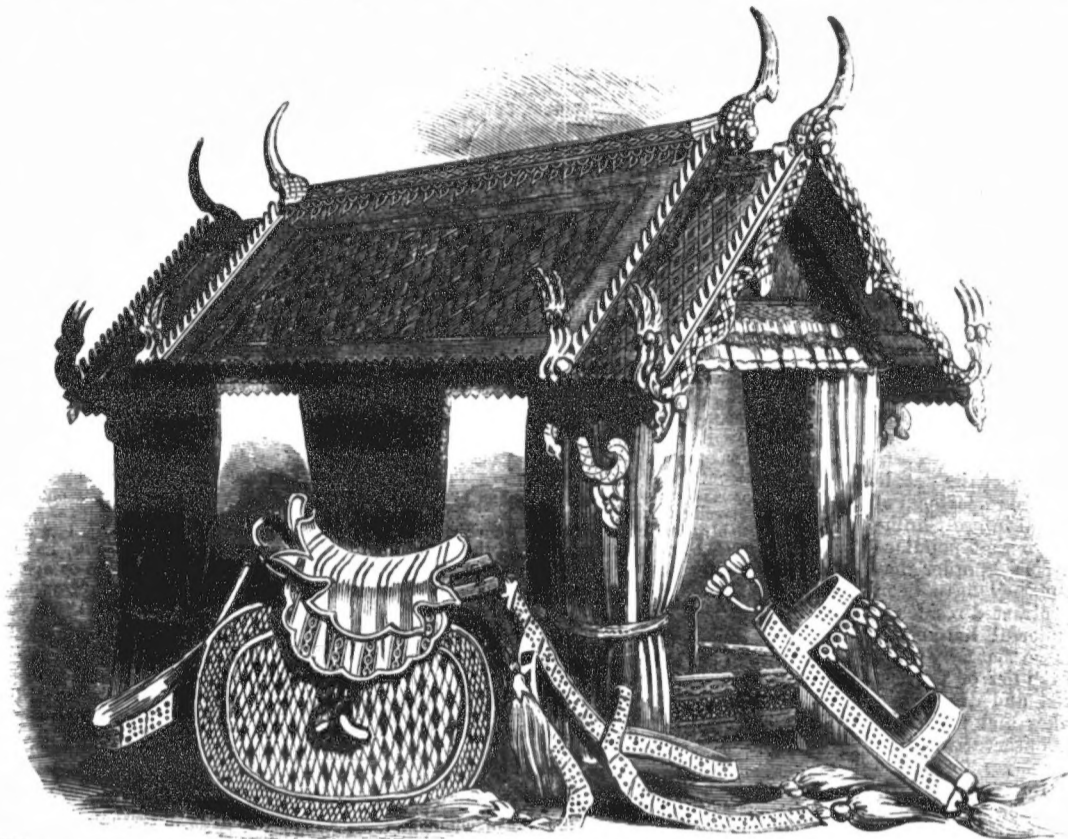
During the excavation for the foundations of a wool warehouse on the south side of London-wall during last October and November, and 17 ft. below the surface of the earth, a number of cartloads of ancient bones were disinterred. They consisted principally of the bones of an extinct ox, wild bear, wild goat, red deer, dog, and roebuck. When the excavations were carried deeper—viz. 22 ft.—many other objects were found, and amongst them eighteen human skulls, some human jaws, and four other human bones, including a shoulder-bone; no other portions of the skeleton being present.

THE June session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday. The first edition of the calendar contains the names of 96 male and 16 female prisoners. Of this number 25 are committed from the City of London; 67 from Middlesex; 1 from Essex; Kent, 8; and Surrey, 18. The offences are thus classified:—Murder, 2; feloniously wounding, 5; rape, 2; arson, 3; burglary, 26; forgery, 8; horse-stealing, 6; larceny, 22; letter-stealing, 4; manslaughter, 1; uttering counterfeit coin, 22; bigamy, 1; perjury, 1; embezzlement, 3; misdemeanour, 7; and robbery 4.

THE open-air bettors who have for so many years been allowed to carry on their little "game of speculation" beneath the trees in the Parks have at length been ousted. On Saturday last a large body of police marched to the scene of action, and duly warned the book-makers there, that from that day forward betting would be no longer allowed.

THE vicarage of Godmanchester, near Huntingdon, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Preston John Williams, M.A.; it is worth £330 a year, and is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The curacy of Alfreton, Derbyshire, has become vacant; it is worth £100 a-year, and is in the gift of the Rev. J. C. H. Deacon. The curacy of St. Matthew's Church, Smethwick, near Birmingham, has become vacant; it is in the gift of the Rev. R. Ferguson, M.A. The curacy of St. John's Church, Chatham, has become vacant; it is in the gift of the Rev. A. Joseph, M.A.

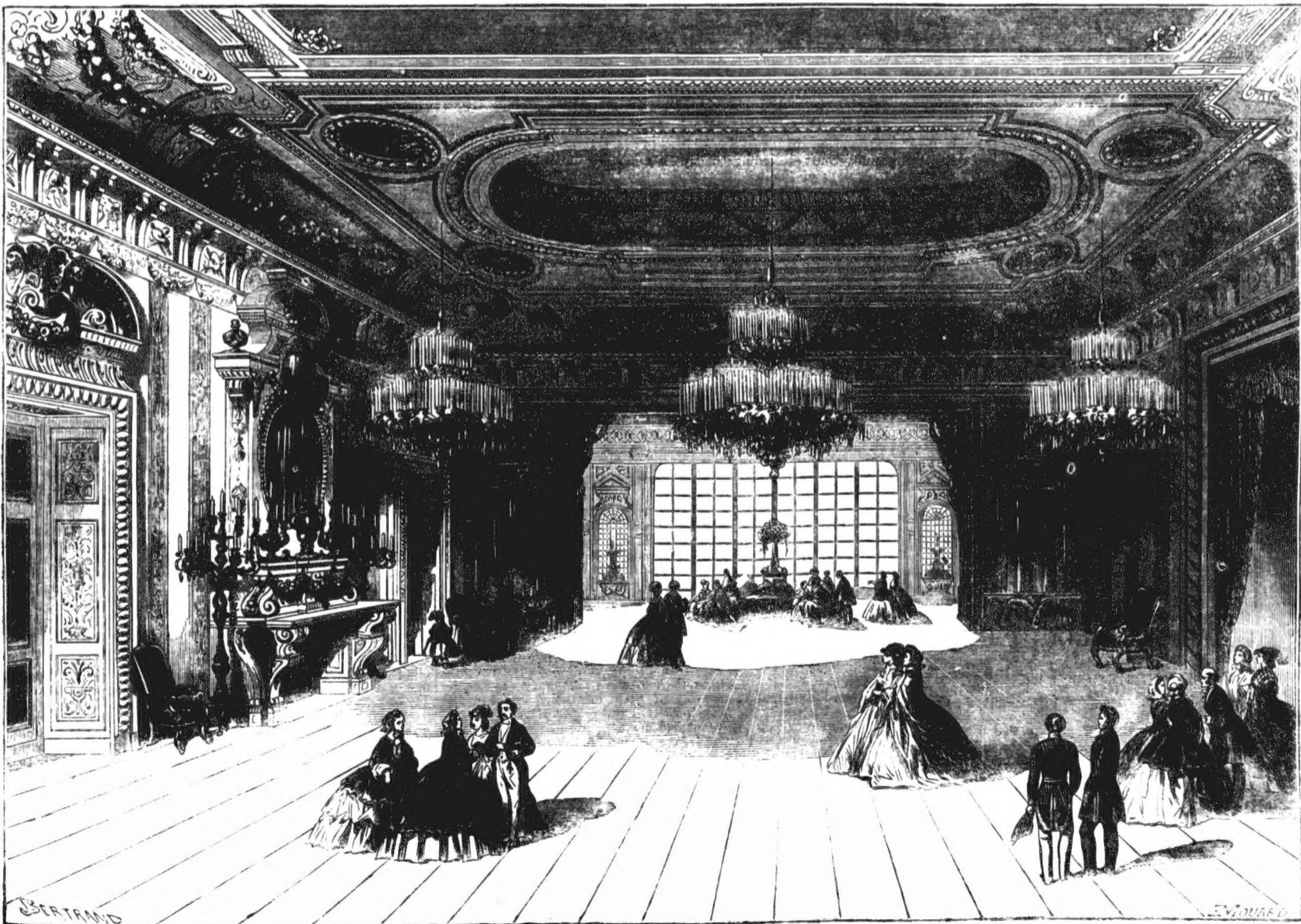
THE further examination of witnesses at Sheffield by the Trade Union Commissioners has been postponed to Thursday. The evidence at the last two sittings was much like that given on the previous days, showing how persons for offending against the rules of the union had their bands taken by "Mary Ann," and on making their peace with the managers of the organization got them in some mysterious way restored.



SIBERIAN TROPHIES IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,—B. DISRAELI. Dec. 26, 1835." Here we may contemplate the parentage of Mr. Disraeli's later style, which is so much admired. The one descends direct from the other, and still repeats its most characteristic features.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales stood sponsor to the infant son of Viscount and Viscountess Royston, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.



RECEPTION ROOM AT THE IMPERIAL PALACE ST. CLOUD. (See page 295.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.		H. W. L. B.	
D. W.		A. M.	P. M.
16 S.	Trinity Sunday	1 31	1 51
17 M.	Trinity Term ends	2 10	2 7
18 T.		2 47	3 4
19 W.		3 20	3 37
20 T.	Queen Victoria's Ascension	3 55	4 11
21 F.	Summer begins	4 2	4 45
22 S.	Tooley-street Fire, 1861	5 4	5 23

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

The Illustrated Weekly News.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

TORY REFORM.

SUDDENLY the public awake as from a strange dream and find that a Tory Government is actually about to carry a Reform Bill. It may be said that it does not very much matter how we get Reform so long as the desired measure is given us, nevertheless it is extraordinary that the party of re-action as opposed to that of liberal action should snatch the laurels away from those who have striven hard in the good cause.

The Tories in their frantic eagerness to meet the people two-thirds of the way, present the miserable spectacle of a great party with antecedents of historical interest humbling themselves to the very dust before that populace whom they have always affected to despise, in order that they may retain their places. Certainly they have been left out a long time in the cold, and a protracted residence on Opposition benches creates a wonderful hankering after the loaves and fishes. The Tories see that they must go with the times, or be blotted out of the list of parties. As a faction they may continue to exist and drag on a weary existence, harmless as dried snakes and powerless either for good or evil; but the great Conservative party must be as liberal as the Liberals themselves to ensure continued vitality, and being wise in its generation, it has recognised the fact. It must not be forgotten, however, that it has during the past and present session received great help from a despicable section of the House of Commons. We allude to the professed Liberals who have acquired for themselves the unenviable distinctive appellation of Adullamites, which is now a generic term for all that is mean, recreant, and un-English. Had these gentlemen remained true to their hustings vows and protestations, and adhered to their recognised leader, Mr. Gladstone, a large and liberal Reform Bill would have ere now been passed and given to the people as a democratic right, and not as a popular privilege, for this is the sort of insolent language which the Tory leaders have thought fit to use towards the people. It is interesting to watch Mr. Disraeli's progress. This far-seeing statesman, whose consistency is that of the weathercock in stormy weather, looks to the four quarters of the political compass, and bows before every blast. He was true at the commencement of the Reform agitation, he has been so throughout. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were the victims of an intrigue, and when the hierarch of the Caucasian mystery came to deal with the troublesome question of Reform, he cried, like a cowardly school-boy, "No hitting in the face," and humbly suggested that Reform should not be made a party question when it was by that very means that he crept into office.

The Conservatives are willing to do anything the House wishes, so long as they are permitted to live in a political sense. The people may meet in the Park, they may vote, the compound householder is no longer a stumbling block. In fact, they would follow Mr. Mill into the lobby on the woman franchise question, if by that means they could trust in the pride of place and acquire the credit of passing a Reform Bill. No one, however, is deceived. We all know that the Tories have yielded to external pressure, they have studied historical parallels, and know the danger of setting class against class. Railings in the vicinity of parks have an awkward knack of falling down when the British Lion wags his tail, and neither a standing army or a truculent police can trample on a nation which produced a Hampden and allowed a Cromwell to make a break in the Stuart succession.

We accept the instalment of Reform which the Tories give us. It is an earnest of what is to come. Their end of the wedge is in the wood, and it only remains for us to lustily wield hammer and mallet until political freedom is the heritage of Englishmen.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MANCHESTER RACES.

TRIAL STAKES (One mile).—Run at 2.15.—Belmont, Helen, Capitola, Orne, Tacitus started.

RESULT OF THE RUNNING.—Honesty, 1; Capitola, 2; Orne, 3. Four started.

CRICKET.

The match between Middlesex and England was brought to a close, England having won in a single innings by 25 runs. The total scores were—England, 261; Middlesex, 236.

FOREIGN NEWS.—BY TELEGRAM.

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—Admiral Vezzini Pasha, with two ironclads, two steamers, and 8,000 troops, sailed yesterday for Crete.

STOUT, STEAM ENGINES (Patent), price 1s. 6d. each, of horizontal construction, manufactured entirely of metal, fitted with boiler, steam pipe, furnace, &c., complete. Will work for hours if supplied with water and fuel. Sent, carriage free, safely packed in wooden case, for 21 stamps.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, 21, North-road, Essex-road, Islington, London. Established 1859.—A.D.T.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Thomas Edgeley, the merchant who stands charged with forging bills of exchange to a large amount with intent to defraud the Leeds Banking Company, was admitted to bail on Saturday, himself in £2,000, and two sureties in £1,000 each, Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, the solicitors to the prosecution, assenting and being satisfied with the sufficiency of the sureties. An application had been made to the Lord Mayor to take the bail in private, but that he peremptorily refused to do.

SAVAGE V. MAJDER AND ANOTHER.

This case came before the Court upon a demurrer to pleas, and raised a question as to the ability of a person to recover money which he had deposited in the hands of another, in respect of a bet upon a horse-race. The plaintiff backed the horses Lord Lyon and Rustic for a place at the Derby last year, and deposited the money sought to be recovered with the defendants, who were to carry out the transaction. The plaintiff won, but obtained neither his own money nor the money due to the winner, and he sued the defendants for the former sum. The action was for money payable by the defendants to the plaintiff, for money received by the defendants for the use of the plaintiff, and for money found to be due from the defendants to the plaintiff on an account stated. The defendants pleaded several pleas, stating, in substance, that the money was deposited in their hands to abide an event upon which a wager was made, that it was claimed by the plaintiff as winner of the said wager, and that he did not repudiate the wager or demand back his money before the event took place. The question now was whether these pleas were a good defence to the action, and it depended chiefly upon the construction to be placed upon the 8th and 9th Vict. c. 109, commonly called Lord George Bentinck's Act, the 18th section of which provided that all contracts or agreements by way of gaming or wagering should be null and void, and that no suit should be brought or maintained in any court of law or equity for recovering any sum of money deposited in the hands of any person to abide the event on which any wager should have been made.

In the course of arguments it appeared, from certain "authorities" quoted, that it had been decided that where the plaintiff had repudiated the bargain or demanded back the money prior to the event having taken place, he could recover the money from the party in whose hands he had placed it.

The Lord Chief Baron, having referred to the provisions of the Act, said he thought the principal pleas relied upon constituted a good defence to the action, and that judgment should be for the defendants.

Mr. Baron Martin, concurring, said the Legislature had rightly enacted that actions should not be brought upon betting contracts, because these were transactions which ought rather to be discontinued than otherwise, and because if such actions could be brought the business of the courts of law would be blocked up with them, and people would be leaving their business to come and listen to and take a part in the trials. If people would bet they must take their chance of getting their money in the event of winning, these being entirely matters of honour, which they must settle amongst themselves.

Barons Bramwell and Channell being of the same opinion, judgment was entered for the defendants.

BRIERLY V. LEIGH (CLERK).

This was an action for slander against a clergyman. The defendant pleaded "Not guilty."

The plaintiff is a farmer in Warwickshire, and the defendant is the rector of Newport-on-Avon, and of whom the plaintiff had rented a house. The defendant had missed some horses, and he went to the plaintiff and said, "You rascal, what have you done with my horses?" Plaintiff denied that he knew anything about them. Upon which defendant said, "You took them, and I shall want you before the day is over." Plaintiff asked him on what charge. Defendant replied, "For stealing my horses." Defendant further said that plaintiff was "an old hand, an impudent vagabond, a disreputable skulking vagabond, an ignorant fellow, and that he was always skulking about at night, and he could prove it." Plaintiff told him that he was using hard words, and that he would make him prove them. The police were sent for, and after search had been made the horses could not be found, but they returned the next day, having in fact strayed from the field. It appeared that an ill-feeling existed between the parties relative to the rent of the cottage, and county-court proceedings had been taken by the defendant to get possession of the premises, which the plaintiff had frustrated by paying the rent. Plaintiff compromised with his creditors about four years since, and had since lived on his means, and from assistance from his friends.

Several witnesses were called in support of the plaintiff's case. One of them had been discharged by the defendant. On his refusing to leave until he had received his wages, defendant struck him with a whip, upon which the witness told him that if he struck him again he would return it; defendant then sent for his gun.

The defence was a total denial of the words imputed to the defendant. The action was characterized as a speculative one, depending greatly upon the evidence of two discharged servants, and brought in London instead of in Warwickshire in order to increase the defendant's expenses.

The defendant was called. He denied having charged the plaintiff with dishonesty. The whole dispute was about the house, and not about the horses, because he never considered they had been stolen. When he saw the plaintiff's son he asked him where his father was, who had behaved so rascally to him in keeping him out of his house. Plaintiff afterwards accused defendant of shooting without a licence.

The Jury ultimately returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £15 damages.

ROBBERY AND RECEIVING.

William Barwitt, 22, traveller, was indicted for feloniously stealing two silver table-spoons, one dessert-spoon, three tea-spoons, and other articles of silver plate, the property of R. S. Illingworth, in his dwelling-house; and William Bull and William Gerrard (who surrendered in discharge of their bail) were indicted for feloniously receiving the same property, well knowing it to have been stolen.

The prosecutor of this indictment is a gentleman residing in Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, and it appeared that the prisoner Barwitt was acquainted with a man named Sloane, who was footman in the prosecutor's establishment. It appeared that on the 3rd of May last Barwitt called on Sloane, and was admitted into the pantry, and availing himself of Sloane's temporary absence, he possessed himself of the articles of plate mentioned in the indictment, with which he made off. On the property being missed, the footman (Sloane), accompanied by a police-constable, went to Barwitt's house, and on charging him with the robbery, Barwitt exclaimed, "Good God! what do you mean?" and Sloane replied, "You will soon see what I mean," and gave the prisoner into custody. The police and Sloane then went to the residence of the prisoner Bull, who keeps a general shop in the neighbourhood of Notting-hall, and there the property, which had been sold by Barwitt to Bull for £2, was found. The only evidence against Gerrard was that he was in Bull's service and employment.

The Jury retired for some time to consider, and on coming back into court returned a verdict of "Guilty" against the prisoners Barwitt and Bull, and "Not guilty" in favour of Gerrard.

The Constable in the case, in reply to the Recorder, said that the prisoner Barwitt was not known; but that Bull had already been tried for receiving stolen goods, but acquitted, and that his premises were now full of valuable property of every description, which it was strongly suspected had been stolen.

The Recorder sentenced Barwitt to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the House of Correction, and Bull to be kept in penal servitude for the term of six years.

NASH V. LUCAS.

This was an action tried at Westminster before Mr. Justice Lush, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £6 13s. 6d. The action was for trespass, assault, and an excessive distress.

Mr. H. T. Cole, Q.C., moved for a rule for a new trial, the principal question being the mode in which the seizure was made. A man had been employed to repair the railings in front of the area of the premises in question. The door being fastened he was unable to get out, when the broker, who was outside with the defendant, suggested that he should open the window; he did so, and as he came out of the front door the broker went in and made the seizure. The question was whether the seizure was legal.

After hearing the lengthened argument of the learned counsel, the Lord Chief Justice said there should be no rule. The broker in this case was the person who suggested the opening of the window by which the man was enabled to come out through the door, and as the latter came out the former walked in. The defendant, who was standing by, allowed the entry to be made in the manner complained of. It must be taken that the defendant was a party to the trespass by which access was had to the house, viz., by the opening of the window, which was fastened in the ordinary manner. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that it was lawful for a person in levying a distress to open a window provided he broke nothing in getting into the house. The authorities did not go so far as that. All that the older authorities laid down was that a man might open a door which was only fastened by a latch, or other corresponding fastening, but not if locked or bolted; in short that he might open a door if he did not break anything. He owned he thought that was going a very long way, and he was not surprised that in America they had not followed our decision even to that extent. In the time of Chief Baron Gilbert it was considered good law that a door could not be opened to make a distress although it was only fastened by a latch. It must be supposed that later decisions had been based upon an implied licence to any one who had business with the occupier to enter without further leave or licence, but it did not apply to windows. The authorities laid down that a distress might be made through an open window, but nowhere was it stated or suggested that the window might be opened.

The other learned judges concurred.

Rule refused.

THE THIEVES' LATE HARVEST.

A batch of fellows were severally charged at Clerkenwell with stealing from the prison.

Police-constable Charles Miller, 128 G, who still appeared very weak and ill, and whose face was covered with surgical bandages, was cross-examined by Mr. Wakeling.—I positively identify the prisoner White. An inspector of police came up, but he did not render me any assistance. Inspector Odell was not on duty. I was not assisted by Inspector Odell in any way.

By Mr. Ricketts.—I saw all the prisoners throwing stones. There were a great many persons throwing stones. I should say there were 150 persons throwing stones, but that was before I got on the ground. I know Scivington as an associate of thieves. He gave a correct address. I am not sure that he has been convicted, although I have made inquiries. If I had had strength enough, I could have brought down 20 more of the mob. The stone Scivington threw did not strike me. I saw him with the stone in his hand. I was rendered insensible immediately after the stone was thrown at me. I swear to Scivington by his scarf; but I do not remember what sort of hat he wore. I can also swear to the other prisoners by their scarves.

Police-constable Beard, 221 G, added to his former testimony.—I saw White throwing stones, and, at the police-station, he was charged, with the others, with aiding in the commission of the robberies. There was a large mob of anything but what I should call respectable persons. The prisoner White went quietly to the police-station.

Mr. Charles Hoare, of 4, Lisson-grove, said:—Last Monday, at a quarter-past one, I was standing at the corner of the King's-cross-road and Pentonville-road, when I saw a mob of some 200 or 300 coming in front of some regiment of militia, which I was afterwards told belonged to the City of London. The mob consisted of low persons like the prisoners, and some were thieves. I saw the prisoner White among the crowd. I saw a constable run up the road, and I followed him to the corner of Weston-street. When the policeman was taking a man into custody, and turning towards Weston-street, White struggled with him, when Oliver and another man not here tripped him up, and the constable lost the man he had got. When the police-constable got on his legs he was kicked and knocked on the legs all round. I saw White throw a stone at the police-constable, and strike him. Previous to that I saw the man that the policeman had in custody pass something to White, but I cannot say what it was. He then ran across the road, and two or three police-constables came up, and I said, "This is one of the men that threw a stone and received something from the prisoner White." He was then taken into custody. I followed to the police-station, and saw some of the prisoners here taken into custody, and to the best of my belief I saw all the prisoners there. The prisoners threw stones, as did dozens of others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wakeling.—I was in the Metropolitan Police for 14 years, but have been discharged. After the constable was thrown down I saw an inspector, and the constable assisted the policeman that was down, but the inspector did not. I should think that the inspector ought to have assisted the constable that was down. To the best of my belief the inspector did not do what he ought to have done. I did not give evidence last week because I did not have time to stop. I gave all the assistance I could to Miller, and knocked down one of the men that kicked him, and got him. I helped Miller immediately, and did not leave him till he got to the police-station.

By Mr. Ricketts.—White and Oliver were taking part in what I saw. I cannot identify any one in particular as throwing stones. The inspector I refer to did not at all assist the constable. I told Inspector Potter last week of what I had seen, and he asked me to attend here and give evidence. I pointed out Dann, and he was taken into custody. I pointed out others that were there. I say it was a most disgraceful riot, and the public and the police were very much ill-used by an apparently organised mob of ruffians and thieves.

Inspector Potter said that that was the case, but if it was required other witnesses could be brought forward. The police of the district had not been informed that a militia regiment was to march that day or proper arrangements would have been made.

Mr. Wakeling said, in defence of White, that the witness Hoare was not to be believed, and if he had been a credible witness he would have been called last week. He contended that the witnesses had contradicted themselves, and that no jury would ever convict even if the magistrate should send the case for trial.

Mr. Ricketts said that the only evidence against the prisoner Scivington was that of the constable, who was so much engaged that he could not swear positively to what had taken place, or to the parties that had taken part in the affray. No *prima facie* case had been made out, and as he should show that the prisoner, though poor, had hitherto borne a good character, he with confidence would ask for the dismissal of the prisoner.

Witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner Scivington an excellent character for honesty and sobriety.

Mr. Mansfield said it was clear that an organised gang of thieves and disorderly persons had congregated, and that the public were robbed and the police assaulted. A *prima facie* case for committal

had been made, and all the prisoners would, therefore, be committed to the Middlesex Sessions for trial. The case against White was very plain, and he should therefore not admit him to bail; but he would take bail for the others, two sureties in the sum of £25 each, and the prisoners themselves in the sum of £50 each.

The prisoners were all remanded.

John Moriarty, a well-dressed young man, who refused both his address and occupation, was charged with stealing a gold Albert chain from the person of Mr. Joseph Smith, architect, &c., of 60, Colebrook-row, Islington, at Cold Bath-square, Clerkenwell.

Mr. Smith said—I am an architect, and on Saturday night, about ten o'clock, I was passing through Cold Bath-square, on the pavement, by the side of the House of Correction wall. I observed four, of what I considered to be respectable, artisans on abreast in advance of me. Then they separated, two and two, to allow me to pass. I then observed, about four or five yards ahead, three others, walking abreast, and the centre one stepped in front of his left-hand companion so as to make, as I thought, room for me to pass. As soon as I got between the other two the one in front turned round, and made a snatch at my watch-chain, and got it. I tried to secure him, and he ran away in the direction in which we had come. I followed him, and cried "Stop thief." To my surprise, the four men I had passed opened to let the prisoner pass, but closed to prevent me, and one of them attempted to take hold of me. I flung him from me. The prisoner turned sharp to the left, where the volunteers headquarters are, and I followed, still calling "Stop thief." Fortunately some volunteers were passing, and they assisted the police in capturing the prisoner. I charged the prisoner with stealing my watch, fancying as the chain was gone my watch also might have gone. On the way to the police-station I found my watch in my pocket. My watch-chain is gone, and the prisoner is the man. The two pieces of watch-chain produced are my property. I have not got my chain back.

Police-constable Jones, 165 G, said—On Saturday night I heard a cry of "Stop thief," and apprehended the prisoner, who was running, and Mr. Smith gave him into custody. The prisoner made no reply. I was told where the robbery occurred, and at four o'clock the following morning I picked up two gold keys, which the prosecutor identified as his property.

Reeves, warder at the House of Correction, said the prisoner had been previously convicted of felony.

The prisoner being cautioned, said he did not wish to make any defence at present.

Mr. Mansfield committed the prisoner to the Middlesex Sessions for trial.

The beer-house keeper, charged with sending £40 as a bribe to the chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, to induce him to aid in procuring the briber a spirit licence, was tried at the Central Criminal Court. After a protracted inquiry, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, which being accompanied by a recommendation to mercy, the judge liberated the accused on bail until the July sessions, when he is to appear and receive sentence. Mr. Ribton, who made an able defence, raised a point of law in favour of his client, which the judge thought worthy of further consideration.

The Grand Jury have not yet returned a bill in the case of Frederick Alexander Watkins, who stands charged with attempting to murder a young woman named Matilda Griggs, under very extraordinary circumstances, at Buckhurst-hill. It will be remembered that the parties had been courting, and that the prisoner asked the prosecutrix to go for a walk with him one evening, and when they came to a secluded spot he stabbed her with a knife, and inflicted such serious injuries upon her that for a considerable time her life was in danger. After the occurrence had taken place the prisoner gave himself up to the police, and admitted that he had murdered the prosecutrix, and she herself subsequently made a deposition, and identified the prisoner as the person who assaulted her. It appears, however, that although she was bound over to appear, she has not attended the court to give her evidence, and it is said that she does not intend to do so.

Charles Pearce and Charles Brennan, two respectable looking lads, both about fourteen years old, were charged at the Old Bailey with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Edward Lines, and stealing a purse and £32 10s. in gold, his property. The prisoner Pearce pleaded guilty. The prosecutor carries on the business of a job-master at St. John's Wood, and on the morning of the 10th of May he was awake by his wife, who told him there was some stranger in the bedroom. He looked up and saw the prisoner Pearce standing at the foot of the bed, and he immediately seized him and found in his possession a purse containing the sum above mentioned, which had been removed from the place where the prosecutor had deposited it before he went to bed on the previous night. As regarded the prisoner Pearce the case was, of course, perfectly clear, but with respect to Brennan the only evidence against him was that he was seen in company with Pearce in the neighbourhood of the prosecutor's residence about a quarter of an hour before the burglary was committed. There was no evidence to show by what means the prisoner Pearce obtained access to the house, but as his family lived in the neighbourhood, it was thought probable that he had got in by means of a window at the back part of the premises which was not properly secured. The jury acquitted the prisoner Brennan. The Recorder asked if anything was known of the other prisoner Pearce, and the police-constables in attendance said they were not aware that he had ever been in custody. The father of Pearce, who appeared to be a very respectable person, and who stated that he was an omnibus proprietor, said he was quite at a loss to account for his son having committed such a crime. He had been a good boy, and had been in a respectable situation. He was afraid, however, that he had recently become connected with some bad boys, and that they had led him into the commission of this crime. The Recorder cautioned the prisoner Brennan to be careful how he conducted himself in future, and not to be out at so late an hour of the night, and he respited the sentence upon the other prisoner to the next session, in order that some inquiries might be made about him.

Vice-Chancellor Wood had before him the case of the United States of America v. McKee. The Government of the United States sought by this bill to make the defendant account to them for property which had come into his possession as agent of the Confederate Government. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiffs were already proceeding under an Act of Congress to confiscate land belonging to him in America on the ground of his having been an agent for the Confederate States, and that on that account they were not entitled to recover from him property which he had received as such agent. The case was now heard on the plea. Mr. W. M. James, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Benjamin appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Wickens for the plaintiffs. The Vice-Chancellor said the defendant was entitled to plead that he could not make any answer to this bill without exposing himself to a sale and confiscation of his land in America. As Mr. Benjamin had rightly said, the plaintiffs acted thus towards the defendant—on the one hand they required him to give up to them all the money he had received as agent; and on the other hand they were endeavouring to confiscate his land because he had acted as such agent. The plaintiffs must choose one course or the other. This Court would not allow them to take both courses. The plea must be allowed.

A returned convict named Clark was brought up before Alderman J. C. Lawrence, at the Guildhall, charged with begging and assault. The Alderman observed that the prisoner had no occasion to beg, since 3s. 3d. was found in his possession. He replied, "What is 3s. 3d. to me? It will not last me three hours." He was sent for a fortnight's hard labour.

FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

The Emperor Francis Joseph was crowned King of Hungary on Saturday morning at Buda, and his Majesty afterwards took the oath in Pesth.

The Prussian Government has dismissed without pensions the twenty-six clergymen of Schleswig that refused to take the oath of allegiance to King William.

The marriage of the second son of King Victor Emmanuel with Princess della Cisterna has been duly solemnized, and passed off with entire satisfaction to the Italian people.

It is said that the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Darmstadt have determined to accept the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon, and go to the Exhibition.

The Paris journals are filled with notices of the addresses of congratulation which have been or which are to be presented to the Emperor Alexander congratulating him on his escape of being shot.

A Constantinople telegram announces that on Monday last Lord Lyons formally presented to the Sultan Queen Victoria's invitation to visit London. The invitation was, of course, accepted by the Sultan, who will leave Constantinople for Marseilles on the 22nd instant.

A case has been placed in the Patent-office at Washington containing relics of the late President, the most interesting of which is a little model of his own invention, whittled from the wood of a cigar-box, for floating steamboats over the bars and snags of western rivers.

By a telegram from Florence we learn that all the Bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies have rejected Signor Ferrara's bill, together with the convention respecting the ecclesiastical property. The commissioners whom they have elected will submit counter proposals to the Chamber.

It is said that Garibaldi has promised the Government not to make an attack upon Rome. The chief danger to the Pontifical Government is considered to be the brigandage, which the greatest efforts have been ineffectual in suppressing.

An Egyptian horse at La Morlaye, trained by C. Pratt, is matched with Gaulois to run from Chantilly to Boulogne-sur-Mer and back (a distance of 135 miles), at 8st. 11lb. in the autumn. It is said that Pratt himself will ride the Arab, and A. Watkins Gaulois.

The most important point in Attorney-General Stanberry's interpretation of the Reconstruction Act is that military commanders are not permitted to remove civil officers.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness, Oscar of Sweden, left for Stockholm by way of Stralsund.

Senator Wilson has returned from his tour through the South, and reports that the Reconstruction Act is being faithfully carried out. A large number of Northern Congressmen have, on his advice, determined to visit the South for the purpose of addressing the people there.

There is a growing opinion in Paris that the attempt of Berezowski on the life of the Czar was not an isolated act, and the authorities are trying to trace the miscreant's movements in the month of May, during the whole of which he was not seen in Paris. The wretched culprit's wound is so painful that his examination has been suspended, and perhaps the result will save him from decapitation by the guillotine.

Princess Louise of Hesse-Darmstadt and the Countess of Flanders have had the Louisea Order conferred upon them.

The ball at the Hotel de Ville on Saturday, given by the City of Paris to the Emperor and Empress of the French, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, was splendid, beyond all other fetes of a like nature.

The Greek Ministry left for Paris on Friday last.

A correspondent states that Pesth is at last to be supplied with water. An Englishman, Mr. G. E. Peters, has come to terms with the municipality for the construction of waterworks.

The report that Fervacques, the Grand Prix winner, had died through breaking a blood-vessel, is contradicted.

A search in the garden of an ancient Coptic convent is said to have brought to light a treasure, consisting partly of ingots and partly of very ancient gold pieces, rather larger than Napoleons, of a total value represented as about fifty millions of francs.

A new church is about to be erected at Lyons. The first stone was to be laid by Mr. W. L. Leaf, of London, on the 5th inst.

A telegram says that a Council of Barristers have decided, by seven to six votes, that there is no ground for proceeding, according to the rules of the profession, against those members of it who made themselves conspicuous by a manifestation against the Czar in the Palais de Justice.

The New York journals of Friday publish intelligence from Mexico, stating that the Emperor Maximilian was betrayed at Queretaro by Lopez.

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred the dignity of "Sovereign of Egypt" upon the Viceroy. The newly-created Sovereign left Alexandria for Paris.

The company formed last year for the utilization of the iron sand of New Zealand has delayed its operations for the report of Dr. Noad on the success of the process of smelting patented by the company: the report being highly satisfactory, operations are to be at once commenced.

The husband of the celebrated Italian beauty, Countess Castiglione, died suddenly on the wedding day of Prince Amadeus of Italy.

The Dead Letter Office at Washington recently presented the appearance of a curiosity shop. Twelve hundred articles taken from "letters" were put up at auction, and among them were very variety of apparel, jewellery, false breasts, hair dyes, hair restorers, pimple bunishers, and cures for drunkards.

The Austrian journals state that swarms of poisonous flies have made their appearance in Transylvania, and that more than a hundred head of cattle have perished.

The Sydney and Goulburn, New South Wales mail coach was robbed by bushrangers on the 23rd of February last. Among the passengers was the well-known Dr. Lang.

A Tasmanian paper states that the acclimatisation of the salmon in that colony has turned out a brilliant success. The fry liberated last year from the breeding ponds on the River Plenty have returned to their native streams fine well-grown fish.

The Minister of War at Bucharest has been dismissed because he spoke in terms hostile to France at a public dinner in that capital.

The French Minister at Berlin, M. Benedetti, has left, like everyone else, for Paris, but will return by the middle of the month.

During the Emperor of Russia's stay in Paris the garrison of Berlin is to be increased by the 3rd Regiment of Lapcers (of which the Czar is honorary colonel) and other troops; and on his Majesty's return the whole will be reviewed by him.

M. de Forcade de la Roquette, the French Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, has just laid a very interesting statement before the Chamber of Deputies respecting the silkworm disease in France.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Theile, occupies the place of Count von Bismarck during that statesman's absence.

The Brussels journals state that the King of Belgium purchased at the horticultural exhibition of Paris twenty magnificent orange-trees, which cost each, it is said, 4,000fr. They have arrived at Laken, and are intended to adorn the Royal park.

The yield of the various gold-mines in New South Wales was 15,000oz. during the month of February last.

The fortifications of Danzig are to be considerably enlarged, and thirteen detached forts constructed around the town.

The French frigate Neride had put into Sydney, New South Wales, on her way to New Caledonia, with 100 female immigrants.

News from Western Australia states that the notorious Robson has obtained a ticket of leave and has left that colony.

The population of New South Wales on the 31st of December last was 431,114, of whom 279,825 were males.

A copper mine of extraordinary richness has been discovered at Valle, in the province of Vicenza.

A bill has been introduced into the Italian Parliament for the grant of a yearly sum of 300,000fr. to the Duke of Aosta, which is to be increased to 400,000 on his marriage.

According to a Swiss journal means have been discovered for making use of cockchafer. Between four and five millions of these insects were recently sent to Fribourg for the "manufacture of gas," and the residue forms an excellent carriage grease.

Strauss, who has arrived in Paris from Vienna, is giving a series of concerts in the Italian Opera House.

A French journal announces that the medical attendants, after having held a consultation on the state of the Empress Charlotte (the wife of the Emperor Maximilian) have declared that she will never recover her reason, and that her days are numbered.

A private telegram from Athens reports an incident which may tend to complicate still further the Cretan question. As the little blockade-runner, the *Arkadia*, was proceeding on its thirteenth passage to Candia, she was given chase by four Turkish war steamers, and pursued to the port of Canea. Here, though Canea is a possession of Greece, the Turks attacked the *Arkadia*, inflicting on her a loss of one man killed and one wounded. The Greek Government at once sent the *Hellas* frigate to the spot, when it was found that the *Arkadia* had escaped the night before, and the Turks had consequently retired.

The amount of beef and mutton consumed annually by the Parisians is valued at 153 millions of francs, and of bread at 95 millions. The Parisians spend most money, however, on wine, of which they buy 192 millions' worth a year. Notwithstanding this, there is a large consumption of beer, upwards of 10 million francs' worth being drunk yearly.

Garibaldi has issued invitations for a Freemasons' Congress at Naples, to be held at the same time as the centenary of St. Peter at Rome.

A great number of Italian labourers, finding it impossible to obtain work in Italy, have emigrated to Austria, where they are now employed in the arsenals at Pola and Trieste.

The birthday of King George of Hanover was celebrated at Vienna by a banquet, at which about ninety distinguished Hanoverians were present. Among them were two generals, and several other officers in the uniform of the late Hanoverian army.

A heavy storm broke over Bruges on the 2nd. Several buildings, and the spires of the churches of Notre Dame, St. Croix, and that of the Redeemtorists, were struck with lightning. At Ghent a great many old trees were torn from their roots by the wind.

Reports are current that the Queen of Spain will go to Rome, to be present at the Cenenary, and that, either before or after, she will visit the Paris Exposition with the Infanta Isabelle. The King of Spain and the Prince of Asturias will also go to Paris.

The King and the Crown Prince of Prussia will leave Paris on Friday next, proceeding thence to Brussels, and will arrive at Berlin on Saturday.

The Crown Prince has arrived at Potsdam.

The Czar is expected at Potsdam on Sunday, and will be present at the parade at Berlin on Monday.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

Having heard so much of late of the trials of heavy ordnance, we give on Page 300 a sketch of Woolwich Arsenal and "the big guns" of all descriptions which attract the visitor's eye. To give anything like an account of the wonders to be seen here in the shape of implements of war is simply impossible, we shall, therefore, simply confine ourselves to stating that it was founded in 1716, prior to which a Royal foundry for casting brass cannon had existed in Moorfields. The Arsenal is open to the public, and being so short a distance from town, a day spent there would fill the visitor with wonder and delight.

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.

The fine old ruin of which we give a small illustration, is situated about three miles south-east of Edinburgh. It was burnt in 1544 by the Earl of Hertford, and restored, in 1561, for Queen Mary, who made it her favourite seat under the name of Petit France. It includes a square keep, hall, Queen Mary's room (five feet by seven feet), nicholated wall and towers, &c.

RECEPTION ROOM AT ST. CLOUD.

Almost the first place visited by the Czar of Russia, on his arrival at Paris, was the quiet summer palace of St. Cloud, where the Prince Imperial is staying. On Page 293 we give an engraving of the reception room at St. Cloud, a description of which we reserve until our next, when we shall give a beautiful full page illustration of the drawing-room of the Palace.

"THE PICCANINY MINSTRELS," now performing every evening at Weston's Music Hall, were the heroes of an interesting scene on Thursday (29th ult.). Mr. Holland appeared on the stage with fourteen most tastefully worked, elegant, and beautifully coloured purses, which had been sent by a lady for these precocious little fellows. Thirteen had a new shilling in them, and one (for Mr. Holland) a Napoleon. Mr. Holland, after a few appropriate remarks, presented them, and said that the donor in her letter remarked that "Through life I hope they may never have to know what it is to be without a shilling in their purses."

AN ELEGANT COUGH REMEDY.—In our variable climate during the winter months coughs and colds appear the greatest enemies to mankind, and we are pleased to be able to draw the attention of sufferers to "Strange's Celebrated Balsam of Honey," which, as a cough remedy, stands unrivalled. Honey, in the form of a Balsamic preparation, is strongly recommended by the faculty, our medical works, and by Dr. Pereira (late lecturer on medicine to the hospitals).—See *Materia Medica*, vol. II, page 1851. It will relieve the most irritating cough in a few minutes, and by its mildly stimulating action, gently discharges phlegm from the chest by easy expectoration, and restores the healthy action of the lungs. The amount of suffering at this time of the year is incalculable, and numbers, from the want of an effectual remedy at a low cost, have the germs of consumption laid. Sold by most chemists at 1s. 1d. per bottle, large size 2s. 3d. Prepared by P. Strange, op. rativ chemist, 260, East-street, Walworth. Agents: Messrs. Barclay, Farringdon-street; Newberry, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 50, Oxford-street; and Butler and Crispe, Cheapside.—ADVT.

THE BLOOD, THE BLOOD.—When the blood is impure the whole body suffers. Then comes indigestion, loss of spirits, loss of flesh, nervousness, and a general feeling of discomfort. A course of "THE BLOOD PURIFIER" Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA acts speedily on the blood, purifying it of all vitiated humours. The digestion becomes easy, the spirits buoyant, the body regains its strength, and the mind its tranquillity. Sold by all druggists. Chief Depot, 151, Fleet-street. *Caution*—Get the red and blue wrappers with the Old Doctor's hand in the centre; no other genuine.—ADVT.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.—Life-size trimmed paper models (with flat patterns to cut from) of the Parisian train-gored skirts, 2s.; short skirts, 2s.; Princess robes, 3s. 6d.; short waisted costumes, 3s. 6d.; pelum jackets, 2s. 6d., &c. &c. Post free of Mrs. C. Brown, 16, Christie-road, South Hackney, London.—ADVT.



RECEPTION OF THE CZAR AT THE TUILERIES.



THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Dead Acre:

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

BY CHARLES H. ROSS.

THE STRUGGLE AT LAST.

Part the Third.

CHAPTER VI.—"INFORMATION RECEIVED."

UPON the morning of the day after Lady Lad's death, a close-shaven gentleman, with small stubby whiskers high up on the cheekbones, knocked at the door of the old house in Soho-square, and fell into a thoughtful attitude upon the door-step, waiting for his summons to be responded to.

This was Mr. Copper of the detective police, and he was going to make a professional call. From information that he had received, Mr. Copper had come to certain conclusions, and had got up that morning fully determined to sift things thoroughly. In the first place he intended to cross question Charity Stone, in the second to put her ladyship through a vigorous examination. It was, therefore, somewhat annoying to the vigilant officer when arriving upon the scene of action, to find that two unexpected events had occurred to retard his progress. The first was Charity Stone's disappearance without leaving any address; the second my lady's death with a like omission.

"Who was to be seen?" he inquired impatiently of the elderly female who opened the door.

"There's the young lady," she replied; "she's not very well, but I daresay you can see her."

"Be good enough to give her this card. Can you read?" Copper of the detective police. "I have come upon business."

The elderly female up to this point had not treated him with the respect that was his due, being indeed ignorant of the authority of her visitor, with an uneasy consciousness of a pocket full of odds and ends which were not, strictly speaking, her own property, she now prepared to show the officer upstairs, but as they reached the bottom step, Mr. Edward Gay came down and met them.

It was not Mr. Gay's intention to have come thus face to face with the police-officer, and, had he known that Mr. Copper was in the passage, he would probably have so managed matters, were it in his power so to do, that he would have avoided an interview. As it was, being in ignorance of Mr. Copper's presence in the house, and at the same time being occupied by his own thoughts, he came downstairs softly, whistling to himself, and was within a yard of the detective before he saw him. Then startling slightly and changing colour he passed quickly by and left the house.

The sharp-eyed Copper observing this uneasiness in Gay's manner, asked the woman who he was.

On hearing he was the doctor he made a step towards the door, as though with the intention of following in pursuit, but changing his mind and biting his thumb, began to meditate. If he was the doctor he could, of course, be found at any time. Before finding him, however, it would, perhaps, be better to learn a few particulars regarding him.

In the first place, Why had he started and changed colour? Mr. Copper did not know him. He was among the list of men "wanted" to the best of his knowledge.

Mr. Copper, of course, wore private clothes, but he was, as has been said before, a popular character, well known to men about town. He therefore concluded that Gay knew him, and, as he knew him, his agitation must have arisen from the fact that he had been at some mischief, and the sight of a detective made him feel uneasy.

When Gay came downstairs, too, he was whistling—not whistling loud, yet unmistakably whistling. This might have been absence of mind; yet it seemed to Mr. Copper that such an act was scarcely professional. A doctor would not whistle in the house where a patient of his lay dead. What was, then, to be argued from this fact? Of course Gay was a doctor—he did not doubt that—but he was a looish sort of fish, and it might be as well to learn a few particulars concerning him. It was this ingenious mode of reasoning—this jumping at conclusions from a long distance with assistance, as it were, of the logical long pole—that had made Mr. Copper's name famous among detectives, and its owner a man of mark in the force. That he was more often extremely ingenious with very small results cannot be denied; but he even showed more talent in not catching a man than four blunderers would have done by catching him.

Mr. Copper, with a brisk, firm step, ascended the stairs, and was shown into the drawing-room, to wait until Miss Jane could come down to see him. There was a card basket on the table, which immediately attracted his attention. Perhaps he would find the doctor's card. He did not know his name, but there would probably be initials to guide him. No, there was nothing at all like it.

The contents of my lady's basket had seemingly lain undisturbed for many long weeks, and the dust had gathered thick upon the uppermost card.

"If he's not an old friend," said Mr. Copper, noting this circumstance with his usual quick-sightedness, "his card's not here, and it's no good looking."

Upon consideration, however, he thought he might look, just to see who had been her ladyship's acquaintances, and turning the cards carelessly over, he found the name of Jeffcoat.

"Who's he, I wonder," said the policeman. "Here's a doctor, sure enough. I'll put that on one side. Here's a Sir something, and a Miss, and a Mrs., and another Miss. Here's Mr. Hodgkinson, of Lincoln's-inn Fields, solicitor; and here's Mr. Hodgkinson again—and again once more. He seems to have come here pretty often. I suppose the old woman had a deal of legal business on her hands. I wonder when the young lady's coming?"

She did not keep him waiting many minutes, but he was somewhat surprised to find her so young looking.

"Are you the young lady who held the man the other night?" he asked. He had not seen her before. An ordinary policeman having the charge of the business until he had recognized Stone in the dock as the man who had escaped from the rag and bottle-shop some days ago, when he and Hardstaff were in search of the stolen property already spoken of.

"You must be very courageous," Mr. Copper added, when Jane had simply answered in the affirmative. "And since her ladyship has died, who has been here to take care of you?"

"Part of the time I have been alone: part the woman downstairs has been with me."

"But your friends! where are they?"

"I have not got any friends."

"And do you know to whom her ladyship has left her property?"

"Some of it to the servant: most of it to me."

"She told you what she was going to do, I suppose, before she died?"

"I found the will since she has been dead."

"Have you got it?"

"There it is!"

It seemed to Mr. Copper that there was so much simplicity and childishness in this young lady's answer that he need stand upon little ceremony. Therefore when he had asked for the will and she had produced it, he took it from her hand, and, seating himself in an easy chair, began to read it carefully. When he had read it all he carefully perused the several signatures and handed it back to her with a nod.

"Does Mr. Hodgkinson come here often?" he asked.

"He used to do."

"He is one of the witnesses I see, that's all. By the way, what is the name of the doctor?"

"Mr. Gay."

"Gay!" Mr. Copper leant back and pondered.

"I don't know the name," he thought, "but he certainly knew me." Then he added aloud, "Can you give me his address? I suppose he attended her ladyship during her last illness? I met him going downstairs just as I came in, didn't I?"

When he had left the house, as he sauntered along the streets, Mr. Copper fell into a brown study, and more than once at a street corner pulled up to think things over quietly.

He bent his steps towards Lincoln's-inn Fields, and, entering one of the houses on the north side, ascended to the first floor and rang a bell.

"Is Mr. Hodgkinson in?"

"He's engaged, sir. What name?"

"Mr. Copper of the detective police. Here's a card." The card was taken in, and an interview granted with little loss of time. Mr. Copper made his bow and opened the business.

"I think I had the pleasure of working in a case of yours some time ago, Mr. Hodgkinson?"

"Certainly, certainly. Very admirably you worked too, although it is true—"

"Yes, exactly. I have a curious case in hand now, of which I am not, at this present moment, at liberty to state all the particulars. You are, I believe, the legal adviser of Lady Lad?"

"Who is just dead—a sad affair, and so sudden. Yes, I was."

"I was not aware it was sudden?"

"Well, no; perhaps I am wrong there. No, not sudden, decidedly, because she had been ill so long; only she was a wonderful woman, and we all expected she would pull through again this time, as she had done several times before."

"Do you know the doctor who attended her?"

"I was acquainted with Dr. Sanders, who used to attend her. Lately she took up with some quackery nonsense with a person of the name of Jeffcoat. She was always trying new remedies—mesmerism—all sorts of things. The person who attended her at her death I am not acquainted with. Mr. — Mr. — I don't think I have ever heard his name."

"It was a Mr. Edward Gay. I feel curious about him; and thought you might give me some information. Miss Acre gave me his card. You will observe his address is printed on it, and I should almost be inclined to think he was all right—if I had not seen him."

"I can't help thinking I know the name. A client of mine, some time ago, had a sum of money he wished to put out at interest. Whether it was in reference to that matter that I heard of an Edward Gay I cannot quite remember. Yet I don't think that was all the name. I have somehow an impression on my mind it was Edward Gay Somerset, or something of that sort."

"When I was at her ladyship's house just now, respecting the robbery committed there, of which you have, I suppose, been in-

formed, Miss Acre showed me a will, Lady Lad had made in her favour."

"There was such a will, certainly."

"Your name appears upon it, I observed."

"Certainly."

"It leaves all her property to the young girl, I see, with the exception of a small annuity to the servant."

"I believe it did. The old lady, however, subsequently made another will, leaving the bulk of her property to her granddaughter, and an annuity to Miss Jane and the servant."

"Have you got that?"

"No; it was in the old lady's keeping. I wonder how Miss Jane came to have the other in her possession."

"She said she found it."

"She has not found the other then, I suppose?"

"Of course she would not conceal it if she did."

"Good gracious no! She is a very simple, timid little creature."

"It struck me she was; and, as well as I can understand, she is left wholly unprotected in the house. Could you not, as the legal adviser of the family, take some steps towards finding her friends, and seeing her comfortably settled in some suitable way. The only person who has been to see her seems to be this Edward Gay, the doctor. I am going to his house, now at once, to see what I can make of him."

"I am extremely sorry that I can render no assistance for a day or two, Mr. Copper, being compelled to go to France on some important business relating to one of my richest clients. Stop a minute, I have an idea after all where I've heard this Gay's name."

"Where is that?"

"It was in connection with some very unpleasant—indeed I may say some very questionable—transactions though I cannot say any more."

"Would you oblige me with your client's name?"

"Yes, I can do that much. His name is Everard Hurst. He used to live in Portman-square, where his house is now let. He resides at present in the south of France."

When the detective had taken his leave of Mr. Hodgkinson, he wended his way towards the remote suburb which Mr. Gay at that time honoured by making it his place of residence. It was perfectly true that Mr. Gay's address was engraved upon his card in clear, handsome type, but he was none the less a householder upon that account. It was a way he had when he took apartments upon a second floor. It cost very little, and, as he was wont to observe, imparted a look of solidity to the most perishable security.

As there was a certain amount of dodginess, so to speak, about Mr. Gay's modes of proceeding, there was some small difficulty in the outset in ascertaining for a fact whether or not he was at home, and something like the following dialogue took place between Mr. Copper and a slipshod girl who answered his knock.

"Does Mr. Gay live here?"

"Well, he does."

"Is he at home?"

"No, I think not."

"Will you go and see?"

"No, I know he isn't."

"When will he be?"

"I can't say."

"To-night?"

"Perhaps he may be if he hasn't gone in the country."

"How long would he be there if he has?"

"Perhaps months."

"Can't you ask some one in doors who knows a little more about it?"

"There ain't no ne knows more about it."

"They know very little then?"

"And there ain't no one in doors."

"Very well; I'll call again."

"Please leave your name and the time you'll come."

"He doesn't know my name—Smith, and I'll take my chance."

"You'd better say a time; p'raps he'll be out next time too."

"I daresay he will," thought Mr. Copper to himself, as he walked away. "He's a queer fish is my friend Mr. Gay; I must keep my eye on him."

There were many people just then in London who would have liked to have kept their eyes upon the doctor, but he was difficult to focus.

While Mr. Copper was looking for him an old friend of ours was also anxious that he would put in an appearance. A commercial gentleman of the name of White had recently opened business in a back street upon the Surrey side of Waterloo Bridge, whose stock in trade were a desk, two chairs, an almanack, an inkbottle, a penholder, six nibs, and half-a-crown's worth of stationery, was doing a thriving trade quite in a quiet way without ever anybody in the same house having a ghost of a suspicion what was the character of his business operations.

This gentleman had some pretensions to gentility, but was rather out at the elbows, threadbare, greasy, and not too nice, as it would have seemed, upon the question of personal ablution. As it was impossible for a shower of rain to have injured his attire, it was difficult to account for his carrying with him on all occasions a huge gingham umbrella, and it was also hard to say—as he gave no information upon the subject himself—whether he wore his dilapidated kid gloves upon a summer's day to keep his hands warm, or to prevent them getting any dirtier, or because he thought that wearing gloves was a genteel thing to do, even though all the finger ends were out and the skin was crinkled like a rhinoceros's hide, and the buttons had been torn off long ago.

Although there were several changes in his style of dress, and the name of White certainly did not, in any way, resemble either Johnson or Solomon Acre, it was, nevertheless, our friend who had gone into business on the Surrey-side, and who, having given Mr. Gay his new address, waited for his coming rather impatiently. A little vexed by some slight reverse of fortune, Mr. Solomon Acre one day, sitting in his little office, gave way to these reflections, half aloud:—

"That infernal scoundrel Gay is playing me false. At least, I think that's the most likely thing. If not, what is going on? After all, suppose there is no money? Suppose it's spent? That gambling fellow, Gladstone, may have made away with it. That's what makes me uneasy. Curse them all! I won't be beat, though, yet."

Nor was he to be, it would have appeared, for that very morning he received some curious information.

A very dashing young man came to the office at noon, and asked for Mr. White.

"That is my name," said Solomon Acre.

"You advertise money to lend?" said the dashing young man, "and I am in need of twenty or thirty pounds for a month or so. Can you do it?"

Solomon wanted particulars. The dashing young man was, he said, a clerk in a bank, and his name was Rawlings. His salary was not large, but he had rich friends, and large expectations.

"I've heard that name before," said Solomon. "You had a transaction once with a Mr. Sloper, hadn't you?—a Mr. Sloper who sloped."

"I paid it for him," said the dashing young man, rather less dashing just now, and blushing a good deal. "It was with a man called Acre." (Then, after a full stop and a long breath), "Why, I thought I knew you, you are Mr. Acre."

"Well, if I am, I shan't have any more to say to you. Once bit twice shy, Mr. Sloper."

"My name's Rawlings."

"I shan't do anything whatever it is."

"But you know I paid up!"

"Well, I'm very sorry. The fact is, all my money's out just now, and I can't do it. I haven't a pound in the house."

"I don't know what you mean by in the house, for I know you've got a matter of three thousand at ours."

"What are you talking about?"

"I'm only telling you what you know. There's three thousand pounds or more at our bank standing to your credit."

"Why, you're mad! I never had a farthing there."

"Isn't your name Jabez Acre?"

Solomon gave such a start, that he upset the inkbottle.

"See what you've made me do," he said; "that's threepence wasted."

(To be continued.)

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ASCOT.

THE racing at Ascot has been of surpassing interest to this great horse-loving nation, and whatever may be written or said to the contrary, love of the animals themselves, thorough appreciation of their beauties, and that delight in a spirited "set-to" which seems to exist for Britons only, had a very great deal to do with crowding the trains and cramming the vehicles which from Tuesday to Friday bore their freight into Berkshire. It is a very great mistake to suppose that the desire to "back their fancy" alone sends people to a race-course, notwithstanding that a learned professor appears to entertain a different opinion, and has recently favoured the public with a homily on the subject, which his vast experience of Turf matters renders truly valuable. More than ever does the St. Leger give promise of a contest exceeding in interest those which have taken place for years past, as Vauban has completely regained the laurels lost on the Derby course, Hermit has proved clearly that his Epom victory was no fluke, and Achievement's friends are not disposed to accede to the very general notion that she cannot stay, as witness the price at which the mare was quoted after cantering home in the Coronation. The wagering on the Derby of 1868 is most unusual in its character, and never since Blink Bonny's year have two fillies held so prominent a place in the quotations as Lady Elizabeth and Athena, a very singular coincidence also being that those flying two-year-olds are the property of the same owner. However, there is plenty of time before Newmarket Houghton for some colt to come to the rescue of his sex, and the Derby betting six months hence will, as is always the case, exhibit a widely marked difference to that of to-day. It is a very suggestive proceeding to look up the June betting on the Derby for the last few years, and compare it with the doings at Corner and Clubs when the December snow is on the ground.

WEST DRAYTON RACES.

Midsummer Plate—Gaiety (Peppier), 1; Aurora, 2; Pasha, 3. Thirteen started.

Hunters' Stakes—Greyfoot (Mr. Hobson), 1; Faustus, 2; Killiecrankie, 3. Nine started.

Whit-Monday Handicap—The Vampire (Clement), 1; Opposition, 2; Florican, 3. Ten started.

West Drayton Stakes—Rinaldo (Viney), 1; Nursery Girl, 2; Monmouthshire Lass, 3. Seven started.

Farmers' Stakes—Black Swan (Mr. Hobson), 1; Chelmsford, 2; Jessie, 3. Seven started.

Selling Handicap Hurdle Race—Order (Mitchell), 1; Penitent, 2; Holkar, 3. Nine started.

Handicap Hurdle Race—Nabocklich (T. Ablett), 1; Balham, 2; Helice, 3. Eight started.

THE SOILED DOVE CASE.

During the racing season of 1866 the mare in question appeared seven times in public as a two-year-old, commencing at the Newmarket First Spring Meeting, where she ran second to Reigning Beauty, and was claimed by Mr. Chaplin. After losing one race and winning three for that gentleman, she was claimed by Mr. Ten Broeck; but, curiously enough, she lost her next race in a two-year-old sweepstakes—winning, however, the following one, a handicap run in November at Warwick, where she received 19lb. from Venturesome, a three-year-old, who ran second. Here Mr. Golby, the owner of Venturesome, laid an objection against Soiled Dove, on the ground that she was really a year older than was represented; and after a full investigation she was disqualified for the whole of the races which she had won, the stakes of course going in each case to the second horse. Subsequently the stewards of the Jockey Club announced that they had "come to the conclusion that General A. Shirley and Mr. J. Arnold were accomplices in entering and running that mare as a two-year-old, whereas they were fully aware that she was a three-year-old;" and they accordingly warned off Newmarket Heath the two persons named. Against Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Ten Broeck, who had in succession become the owners of the mare, there was no imputation whatever, they having purchased her under the supposition that her age was correctly stated.

THE FOURTH OF JUNE AT ETON.

About a quarter past six o'clock preparations were commenced at the water-side for the aquatic procession on the Thames to Old Surley, where Messrs. Layton Brothers, of Windsor, had provided an open-air refreshment for the crews of the boats. Mr. E. Searle was in attendance at the raft in front of the premises belonging to his firm, and from this float and those of the adjoining boat-houses of Goodman and Tolladay, the boats were manned. Windsor Bridge, the water-side, and Brocas, were crowded with spectators, while the flagstaffs were gay with bunting. Accompanied by the band of the 2nd Life Guards, the procession started from the partition of the river opposite the Brocas, and was soon on its way to Surley Hall.

PIGEON SHOOTING IN FRANCE.

Pigeon shooting has always belonged to the category of sports for which England is famous, but, as in racing, France has commenced to rival us in this particular pastime, and as regards the arrangements of a ground, general comfort, and brilliant liberality, our rivals are a trifle in advance of us already, and as the appended return will show, they can likewise boast of marksmen very nearly on a par with our own. A series of international sweepstakes was therefore very appropriate during the Grand Prix week, and the munificence of the Emperor in giving a magnificent trophy to be shot for gave a very high tone to the aristocratic *réunion* which took place last Friday on the picturesque Pelouze of Madrid. English sportsmen were delighted with the whole plan of the ground, and a pavilion for every convenience is provided, with capital methods of untrapping the birds, and another for catching a bird if he refuses to rise. The pavilion is likewise very comfortable and cool-looking, over the lake, which really serves as a boundary, and in the interior is found a good refreshment-room, and offices for the secretary, committee, &c. The skill of the two nations in shooting underwent a severe test on Thursday for the *Daily Telegraph* Cup, which resulted in an easy victory for England, as the first three were our compatriots, after some really capital shooting had been shown, as may be imagined when eight shot their first 7 birds off the reel, and of these three were Frenchmen. There were fifty-nine competitors for the Emperor's Cup, for which shooting commenced at 11.30, and the first round showed that the English were not in form, for some of the best shots failed to score, including Mr. Juan Arabin—the winner on the previous day—Captain de Winton, Lord Clonmel, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Captain Fredericks, and

Lord Parker; Mr. Reginald Herbert, however, made a brilliant long shot with the second barrel, and the Duke of Hamilton, Marquis du Lau, and the veteran M. Bourne—who did not perform in a manner to indicate that he is in his 90th year—were all particularly noticeable for the style in which they knocked over their birds. Possibly it was owing to the strong glare of the sun on the water, but the general shooting for the second and third round was very bad, and it did not improve much to the sixth, by which time twenty-eight were out of it, and the Marquis du Lau was the only man who had killed all his birds, and Mr. Norris alone scored 5 out of 6; but the shooting of several now improved, and after the eighth round, when the French marquis had missed a third, matters seemed to look more equal, for the Duke of Hamilton, Mr. Peters, and Captain de Winton were knocking over their birds in good form; and Lord Clonmel was shooting well, though he was one of the most unlucky of all the party in getting a succession of fast birds. At the tenth and final round, which was not reached until past six, seven tied at eight—namely the Duke of Hamilton, Mr. Hambro, Marquis du Lau, Mr. Peters, M. Dora, Baron d'Ivry, and Mr. Norris, and the two latter gentlemen were put out at the eleventh bird, as was also M. Dora, leaving the contest to the Duke of Hamilton, Mr. Hambro, Mr. Peters, Marquis du Lau, Mr. Peters hitting his bird with the second barrel, which brought him down wounded just inside the boundary, and but for the dexterity of Barber in catching him, England might have lost her prestige in pigeon shooting, as the marquis floored his bird also for the first time, but he got up again, and fell the other side of the lake. Mr. Peters killed his last bird well, and won the cup, leaving the marquis, the Duke of Hamilton, and Mr. Hambro to shoot off for second and third prizes. The duke missed, as did also Mr. Hambro, but the marquis, making the most brilliant shot of the day, was landed a good second. The duke was again unlucky, for he killed his bird just outside the boundary, and Mr. Hambro bringing his down, became entitled to the third prize.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

MAGDALEN PAIRS.—This race, open to all members of the C.U.B.C., took place on Monday and Tuesday last. One or two good pairs, including Messrs. Pinckney and Maiden, the winners of the 1st Trinity Pairs, were prevented from contending for the prize. As there were only three pairs entered it was resolved to row a time race over the whole course, each boat starting, as usual, 100 yards apart, the following being the order of starting on Monday:—Smith and Wood, Emmanuel; Pope and Kennett, 3rd Trinity; Hopkinson and Heber, Christ's. The Emmanuel men gained up to Post Reach, but went into the bank at Grassy, where they were passed by the two other pairs, who rowed a very good race, resulting in a dead heat; it was therefore agreed that another race should be rowed on the following day, when Hopkinson and Heber won a well-contested race by 1 sec.

CRICKET.

SURREY V. YORKSHIRE.—The appearance of the Yorkshire County Eleven on the Oval is always hailed with satisfaction by all true admirers of cricket, but the counter attractions at Ascot, and the unsettled state of the weather, had a great effect in lessening the number of spectators, who throughout the day mustered in but small numbers. The toss having been won by the north countrymen, they elected to go in first, and at about a quarter-past twelve Holgate and Thewlis took their places at the wickets, opposed by Heartfield and Griffith (with slow) as bowlers. The wickets were, as usual at the Oval, in splendid condition, and Street, the ground man, deserves all the credit which is invariably accorded him. Runs were obtained rapidly from the very commencement. The north country were all out at 6.40, and at just seven o'clock Humphrey and Jupp opened the ball for Surrey, Greenwood and Freeman handling the leather. A prettier half-hour cricket has seldom been witnessed, either bowler delivering five overs for a single (from Greenwood). Jupp now began his own style of putting the bowling away to leg, and at 7.30, when the stumps were drawn (Greenwood having bowled 10 and Freeman nine overs), 13 runs had been made, Jupp being (not out) 11, Humphrey (not out) 2.

On Friday play was resumed at about 12.20, a shower of rain preventing the match being continued earlier. The bowlers were the same as on the previous day. Just before dinner the desired separation took place between the two batsmen, a good catch causing Humphrey's retirement; seven for 75. Rain having made such a dreadful mess of the ground no further play took place until just seven o'clock, when Searle joined Mr. Noble, who was shortly afterwards run out; eight for 84. Mr. Greenfield was quickly dismissed, and Heartfield sent back the first ball he received. The stumps were then drawn for the day.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S.—The operatic season at Her Majesty's would be considered incomplete without a few representations of Weber's *Oberon*. It was revived on Saturday evening last, with the strong cast of last year. Mdlle. Titiens's Rezia is one of her very finest performances, and no *prima donna* of the time could hope to realize the grandeur and force of the superb "Vastotremendo mra" as she does. This is a magnificent specimen of musical declamation almost without parallel, and one which becomes more imposing every time it is heard. That perfect vocalist, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, is again the Fatima, and, on Saturday evening, both "D'Arabia sul confin" and "Arabia, cara Arabia," were encored. Madame Demerle-Lablache performs Puck most artistically, and the exquisite song of the Mermaid falls to Mdlle. Bauermeister. Signor Mongini's exceptional strength of voice enables him to attack, and thoroughly overcome, the extraordinary difficulties presented in the air, "Oh, di qual fuoco ardente." Sir Huon is not a character in which tenors especially delight; but Signor Mongini is conscientious in everything he undertakes, and is more than equal to all vocal exigencies. Such an artist as Mr. Santley, in the small part of Scherazmin, strengthens the cast, and does good service in the cause of the music. The Fairy King was personated, as before, by Signor Bettini, who, on Saturday night, came before the public for the first time this season. M. Gassier, a clever vocalist and actor, as all frequenters of the "old house" know, performed Babekin, and Signor Bossi, the Emir. Mounted magnificently as it is at Her Majesty's, and performed by such a *troupe* of artists, *Oberon* is an opera which all lovers of real music would do well to see. The execution of the choruses and orchestral music leaves nothing to be desired.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Those who frequent the opera in England, and who still remember Tamburini in his great character of Don Giovanni, have begun to despair of meeting with a worthy successor to that accomplished artist. The announcement of a new representative of Mozart's hero, nevertheless, raises the curiosity of the musical public, and causes them to wonder, for the hundredth time, whether the coming Don is, after all, close at hand. Signor Cotogni is the newest Don Giovanni of the operatic word, and while he is a very serviceable and meritorious personator of the libertine Spaniard, he is hardly the *beau idéal* of the character. Signor Cotogni does not seem to be imbued with the spirit of refined comedy, and in his loquacious there is, at present, little of that insidious tenderness naturally looked for. To play such a part for the first time, and before such an audience as that of the Royal Italian Opera, is a very severe ordeal, and Signor Cotogni will doubtless approach much nearer to the standard of perfection after a few repetitions of the character. He has a fine baritone voice, and sings well, added to which he is by no means deficient in dramatic instinct. Mdlle. Patti's Zerlina is, perhaps, the brightest gem in her lyrical crown; and a more delicate and exquisitely feminine performance than this is not to be seen at the present time. On Friday, 31st

ult, the night Signor Cotogni made his first appearance as the Don. Middle. Part was encored in the two airs "Batti, batti" and "Vedrai carino." Madame Lemmens-Sherrington is an excellent Elvira; and Middle. Fricci a no less excellent Donna Anna. Signor Mario sang with his invariably pure expression, and acted as he only can act Don Ottavio, though his voice was by no means in good order. Signor Ciampi works hard in behalf of Leporello, and his performance is meritorious, but he is, unfortunately, not blessed with much natural humour. Signor Tagliabue is the Masetto for the season.

SURREY.—Mr. Creswick took his annual benefit on Wednesday night, when a full house testified to the popularity of the admired actor and co-lessee. The comedy of *Money* was excellently supported by Miss Nelly Moore, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. H. Widdicombe, and Mr. Creswick; a musical *melange* introduced Miss Ida Gillies, the clever Miriam, and Miss Goodall; and *Katherine and Petruchio*, with Mr. Creswick as Petruchio, concluded the entertainments.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The proprietors of this exceedingly comfortable and handsome theatre are striving hard to secure the goodwill of the public. The entertainment, as many of our readers may be aware, is partly dramatic and partly equestrian, though the latter is the chief consideration. It has been found advisable to reverse the first order of things, and, instead of concluding the evening, the farce now takes precedence of the scenes in the circle. *Grin Griffin Hotel*; or, *The Best Room in the House*, was withdrawn after one representation, and the old farce, *The Secret*, now, to use a familiar term, "plays the audience in."

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—Trusting for a change to something like summer weather, Mr. Smith made preparations for the increased patronage which Whitnitude always brings to this favourite place of *al fresco* enjoyment. Among the novelties is a new and perfectly original "burlesque burletta," by J. Halford, Esq., entitled *Low Life Above Stairs*, with scenery and transformations by Mr. Julian Hicks. An important part has been written for Miss Parkes, and Mr. Tully has, with his usual talent, composed peculiarly appropriate music for the piece, which was, of course, represented on the stage of the large theatre. In the Marionette the "Great Navigator" appeared, and astonished the public by his extraordinary sub-aqueous performance.—The first great Juvenile Fete took place on June 8.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S CONCERT.—St. James's Hall was filled to its utmost capacity on Monday evening last, and the concert given by the first of English tenors may be pronounced an admirable one in every respect. The public are never tired of extending to Mr. Sims Reeves the warmest of welcomes, and at his own benefit concert it might be reasonably expected that stronger demonstrations than usual would be indulged in. This was the simple fact, for the moment he made his appearance he was received with acclamations, and the enthusiasm of the audience increased rather than diminished as the evening wore on.

MRS. JOHN MACFARREN'S MORNINGS AT THE PIANOFORTE.—This lady is again before the musical public as an exponent of pianoforte music, and, to some extent, a lecturer thereupon. Our readers will remember that the pianiste has something interesting to say concerning every composer from whose works she selects, and for these critical, statistical, or speculative remarks introduced between the various solos, Mr. G. A. Macfarren is responsible. These entertainments are, in fact, so many illustrated lectures upon pianoforte music, and, as Mrs. John Macfarren brings forward none but the most sterling compositions, her "mornings" are valuable to the musical community, from an educational point of view.

MR. OBERTHÜR'S CONCERT.—The above talented composer, pianist, and harpist, gave a concert on Tuesday last in the pretty and fast-becoming popular, St. George's Hall. If the seats towards the back were slightly raised, it would relieve the strain on the necks of the occupants, and this is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished." The first part was devoted entirely to selections from Mr. Oberthür's romantic opera of "Floris de Namur," but, with the exception of Herr Stephan, the singers were over-weighted.

MADAME TUSSEAU'S.—One of the most interesting sights of the metropolis is that of the celebrated Waxwork Exhibition in Baker-street, and we doubt not but that it will receive its full share of patronage from the Whitsun holiday folks. The many rare objects which everywhere meet the eye cannot fail to be highly instructive, as well as amusing, to the juvenile and adult.

THE ALEXANDRA.—The "Forty Thieves" is the title of the new burlesque which was produced here on Whit Monday. Mr. J. T. Douglass is the author. The piece was placed on the stage in a very effective manner. The "Forty" are represented by young ladies.

Mr. Charles Ernest, the talented tenor of the Christy's Minstrels, re-appeared on Monday last, after his severe indisposition.

Mr. Howe, of the Haymarket Theatre, being unable, through indisposition, to sustain his original character of Colonel Higham Ferrers, in "A Wild Goose," the part was kindly read by Mr. Braid on Monday night, and has been performed by that gentleman during the week. Mr. Braid is to be congratulated on the manner in which he acquitted himself in this unforeseen emergency.

The following address, very handsomely engrossed on vellum and illuminated in a style (by Mr. Lee) which, without losing the chastity of design, gives full scope to richness of detail, has been presented to Dion Boucicault, Esq.:—"This token of sincere esteem and gratitude is presented by the Officers and Committee of the Music Hall Sick Fund Provident Society, for his courtesy and kindness in taking the chair at the Society's first General Meeting, held at Weston's Music Hall, March 19th, 1867."

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.—In *Re Frampton and Fenton*.—A sitting for proof of debts and choice of assignees took place, last Monday, in the Court of Bankruptcy.

A feeling of sincere regret will be experienced for Mr. F. Vining, that old and popular actor, when it is known that neither his white hair nor his burthen of nearly eighty years could save him from the garrotting footpads. Returning home a few evenings ago, Mr. F. Vining had just reached the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury, when a fellow suddenly came in front of him and made a violent clutch at his chain, with which he instantly made off. Before Mr. Vining had recovered from the assault in front, a blackguard and associate gave him a blow behind, and tripping up his legs, in a moment hurled the venerable gentleman forward on his face on the pavement. To his loud and earnest cry of "Help! Police! Stop thief!" as usual, there was no response, and Mr. Vining, while soothing his abraded face, had the satisfaction to see his assailants make clear off with the booty they had stolen. Without even an official hand to help him from the gutter, Mr. Vining rose to his feet, and while the unsuspecting police were doing nothing elsewhere, the thieves were far beyond identification in the distance. One satisfaction, however, Mr. Vining had—it might have been a serious as well as a brutal assault—and that was that on putting his hand to his side pocket he discovered that, though the Philistines had carried off his chain, by some fortunate defect in the swivel, the gold watch, worth £25, was left safely reposing in his waistcoat pocket, a fact so gratifying in itself, being a souvenir of other times, that it almost reconciled Mr. Vining to his acquaintance with the pavement.

The performance at the Crystal Palace on the 26th, in aid of the funds for repairing the building, will be on the grandest scale,—conducted by Mr. Costa, at the head of a brilliant orchestra and chorus, the whole force mustering 2,000 strong.

Our lady amateurs are busy. The songs in Mr. Reade's drama, founded on the Laureate's "Dora," based on Miss Mirford's tale, are by Mrs. Tom Taylor.—Miss Gabriel's burlesque, "The Lion's Mouth," was to be given on Tuesday night.

A catalogue has been published of the meteoric stones and meteoric irons in the Museum of the Geological Society at Calcutta. Of the stones there are 137 specimens; of the irons 90; a collection scarcely to be matched in the world.

LITERATURE.

"The Serious Poems of Thomas Hood." (London: Moxon and Co. 1867.) "The Comic Poems of Thomas Hood." (London: Moxon and Co. 1867.)

This edition of Hood's poems, edited by Mr. Samuel Lucas, and prefaced by the son of the poet Hood, is much more humorous than serious. When half a dozen truly exquisite tragic poems—"Eugene Aram," "The Death Bed," "The Bridge of Sighs," and so on—have been allowed for, all the rest of his poetry is essentially humorous. The ancients used to put a little salt water, it is said, in their best wine, and just so Hood's Attic salt can be detected in his best poetic wine. When he tells us of Eugene Aram,

At last he shut the ponderous tome
With a fast and fervent grasp
He strain'd the dusky covers close,
And fix'd the brazen hasp;
"Oh, God! could I so close my mind,
And clasp it with a clasp!"

that is epigrammatic illustration. So, again, in "The Death Bed," a stanza like—

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied—
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died—

even jars on the feeling, by the dexterity of the double antithesis. But the most significant example of what we mean is in the "Song of the Shirt"; a poem which will always have a special interest as having first roused the public to Hood's real greatness, but which, otherwise, has surely been surpassed by him. In that song the needlewoman is made to exclaim—

It's oh! to be a slave
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where women have never a soul to save,
If this is Christian work!

The reference to the Turk here, by its remoteness and unlikelihood, is essentially grotesque. "Kilmansegg," though justly ranked by the present editor as a comic poem, contains higher, thoughtful matter than any work of equal size in the so-called serious volume. That famous passage—

And the other sex—the tender, the fair—
What wide reverses of late are there!
Whilst Margaret, charmed by the bulbul rare,
In a garden of Gul repose,
Poor Peggy hawks nose-gays from street to street,
Till—think of that who find life so sweet!—
She hates the smell of roses!

is the double-distilled essence of moral wit. We can heartily recommend this edition to all lovers of Hood.

"The Birds of Norfolk, with Remarks on their Habits, Migration, and Local Distribution." By HENRY STEVENSON. Vol. I. (Norwich, Matchett and Stevenson; London, Van Voorst.)

This work is a sort of supplement to Yarrell's "British Birds." The spotted fly-catcher is one of the most common visitors of Norfolk, and the pied fly-catcher is less unfrequent in Norfolk and Suffolk than in more southern counties, although the pied fly-catcher is a migrant from African to British shores.

About the end of June last (says Mr. Gurney) a spotted fly-catcher began to build a nest over the door of the lodge at the entrance of my grounds. The woman who lives in the lodge, not wishing the bird to build there, destroyed the commencement of the nest. Every day for a week the bird placed new materials on the same ledge over the door, and every day the woman removed them, and at the end of a week placed a stone in the ledge, which effectually baffled the fly-catcher's efforts at that spot; but the bird then began building at the latter end of the ledge, from whence it was also driven, and three stones being then placed on the ledge, the bird relinquished the attempt to build at either end of it, and commenced building a nest on a bush-tree opposite, which it completed, and laid two eggs in it. When the bird was thus apparently established in the bush-tree, the stones over the door were taken away, when the fly-catcher immediately forsook its nest and eggs in the bush, and again commenced building over the door, on the part of the projecting ledge which it had first chosen. The nest was again destroyed, and two stones placed over the spot. The bird contrived to throw down one of the stones from a slanting to a horizontal position, and then began to build upon it. The nest was again destroyed, and the three stones replaced, and kept there a fortnight, after which they were again removed, and directly they were taken away the bird again began building. The nest was subsequently destroyed several times in succession. The bird was twice driven away by a towel being thrown at it. A stone, wrapped in white paper, was placed on the ledge to intimidate it, but the fly-catcher still persevered, completed a nest, and laid an egg in it. On hearing the circumstances, I directed that the persecution of the poor bird should cease, after which it laid two more eggs, hatched all three, and successfully brought off its brood.

But the sand martins are the chief feature of bird life in the cliff country. Of their numbers Mr. Stevenson enables us to form an idea:—

"A high, gravelly bank at the back of the Brundall Station, on the Yarmouth line, has," he says, "been for years a very favourite resort, and the chief home of those large flights met with throughout the summer on Surlingham and Buckland Harbours; but in all my visits to that district I never remember to have seen them in such prodigious quantities as in the month of July, 1864. I was returning from Lowestoft by train on the 23rd, and, waiting for the Norwich train to pass, was detained for several minutes at the Brundall Station. As we came to a standstill close to the nesting place, I observed the sand martins clustering like bees on the wires, many hundreds together, sitting closely in rows, and these, when disturbed by the noise of the engine, rose in one dense mass and flew round and round, apparently joined by as many more, and at length settled in one thick cloud in a ploughed field close to the line. Most of them from their actions appeared to be feeding, some hovering up now and then and alighting again; but on the least alarm all rose together on the wing, and, drifting over the train in immense swarms, produced an effect as singular as it was beautiful, and one which I certainly never witnessed before upon so large a scale. A gun fired into their midst as they sprang from the ground must inevitably have killed hundreds at one discharge, whilst their numbers, without the least exaggeration, could be only computed by thousands. Perfectly white and other varieties have been killed at times in this country: a light, cream coloured specimen was shot at Eaton, near Norwich, in July, 1861, and another at Weasenham in the following September; and one of a light silvery grey in the Norwich Museum (No. 162 a.), was killed at Dereham in 1864."

"Studies in English; or, Glimpses of the Inner Life of our Language." By M. SCHELE DE VERE, LL.D. (Tubner & Co.)

Dr. DE VERE is even more English than many Englishmen in his admiration of their language. In the two chapters on "Names of Men" and "Names of Places," much interesting matter is collected from various sources, and some particulars are given which are less familiar in this country:—

"This process of changing foreign names is actively going on in our midst, thanks to the variety of European elements which flow into the great mass of our people. Occasionally the change can be clearly traced, as in local names. Thus we find the river *de la feve*, as the French called the tributary of the Mississippi which passes by Galena, soon changed into the more familiar name of Fever River. The same takes place among our Canadian neighbours,

where a French population is slowly giving way to English settlers, and the old French names undergo strange alterations. Thus, a place on the Ottawa, formerly called "Les Cheneaux," or The Channels, has become in pronunciation "The Shaws," and the spelling will probably soon follow the sound. Another settlement which for some reason or other was called "Les Chats," is rapidly changing into "The Shaws;" and a third, "Les Joazeux," is altogether transformed into "The Swashings." A hill near the Bay of Fundy, once poetically designated by the Acadians as "Chapeau de Dieu" (God's hat), is now called "Shepody Mountain." Nor are these changes confined to French names under English rule only, but foreign words of any kind, when used by ignorant men, have suffered in like manner. Thus, the Indian name of a river in New Brunswick, "Pekantedio" (river in white birch land), is there popularly known as "Tom Kedgewick," and numerous instances of like transformations are found in every section of the United States."

"Prometheus Unbound: a Tragedy." By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SIMON, M.A. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

MR. SIMON is favourably known to readers of the *Cornhill Magazine*. In the present work Mr. Simon has not proposed to himself an exact reconstruction of the lost Æschylean drama. Here is part of a chorus:—

Comfort him, mother mine:
Sorrow is far from thee,
Simpleness girdeth thy felicity,
A buckler against pain; and we
Pour to thee tears for wine,
Not questioning why; who pour no prayer to Zeus
For his great majesty.
Since no prosperity or passing use,
Aye, and no haste of questioning,
Is mightier than piety,
Who leaves, she knows not why, both power and pride,
To flourish and go by,
Unseen of her who prays,
Walking with shadowy staff in viewless ways,
To those who seem neither to hear nor chide.
To-morrow make a murmuring,
And yesterday, about her shrine
Full of the hidden glory of to-day,
Unchangeable, divine,
The inestimable prize,
Her portion hidden from her own pure eyes,
Till famine and the shadow flee away.

These are the words with which the Titans break in upon Prometheus:—

"Mightily, with strength unbroken, drunken with new light of day,
We are come, and none shall scare us from our play;
Come, to see the potter forsaken of the clay,
Come, to see the wizard, whom a fool hath made a prey.
Surely thou didst sell thyself for nought,
And cast the bands of brotherhood away
For a deceiving thought,
That Zeus must needs repay,
Thy treachery, and not by thy decay.
We have had rest in hell,
Pillowing our mighty limbs on one another,
And were content to dwell
Lapped in the ancient darkness of our mother,
Answer now, and make confession at the last that we were wise,
And that simple strength is mightier than lies:
Do not think to flout us with double-tongued replies:
Set the good and evil equally before thine eyes.
He is mute, and answereth not at all.
Behold, he thinks us blind as heretofore,
Besotted by long thrall:
But our might doth endure,
And inwardly is nourished evermore
By brotherly accord,
In that abode of our captivity,
As round the starry bore!
Of Kronos' patriarchal majesty."

The "Charles Dickens" edition of "Pickwick" (the first of a series, to include all the author's works) has just been published. It is an astonishingly cheap book, even as such books are now produced. Five hundred pages of fair print, bound in gilt cloth, must be considered a bargain at three shillings and sixpence, when the pages are filled by Mr. Dickens.

Mr. J. Greaves Hall has compiled a very useful and interesting handbook to Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft (Longmans and Co.), giving not only a very full topographical and historical account of the district, but much curious information about the herring fishery. A considerable part of the book is filled with interesting matter about the dialect and provincialisms of East Anglia.

Messrs. H. and C. Barnard, of Oxford-street, are publishing a series of photographs from sketch a illustrative of French character. We have seen a dozen of them, all most admirable. They are beautifully drawn, and quite remarkable for their life and humour. The artist, Mr. F. Barnard, has given us a very high opinion of his merits.

We may also announce here the publication (by Messrs. Griffin) of an excellent portrait of Prince Alfred. The engraver is William Hall.

Messrs. Effingham, Wilson, and Co., of the Royal Exchange, have just issued a new edition of "Fenn's Compendium" of the English and foreign funds, the debts and revenues of all nations, banks, railways, mines, &c., forming objects of investment and speculation negotiable in London. The work has been entirely re-written with considerable care, and a large mass of most necessary information, brought down to the present time, has been added, so as to form a work of reference of the most complete and valuable character. The author is Mr. R. L. Nash.

Editions of "Vivien" and "Gaius Verus," with illustrations by M. Gustave Daré, uniform with "Eugene," published last year, are announced.

Mr. Robert Buchanan will shortly publish through the Messrs. Routledge, a new volume entitled "North Coast Poems."

A seventh edition of "New America" will be issued on Monday next.

Professor Max Müller is preparing a translation of the "Sacred Hymns of the Brahmins," as preserved in the oldest collection of religious poetry, the "Rig Veda-Samhita." Some of these are remarkable, perhaps, beyond any yet translated Oriental poetry. Professor Max Müller has been for twenty years working on this translation. Sanscrit will be given along with the English text, and the most careful critical commentary beneath on every page.

Lieut.-Col. Scott, secretary to the provisional committee, states that at present the subscription list to the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences stands thus:—The sum required for the undertaking is £200,000, and there has been subscribed by various persons £112,200, by Messrs. Lucas £33,000, and by Her Majesty's Commissioners £50,000; the listings taken by Messrs. Lucas, as well as those taken by the Commissioners, being still at the command of the public.

The Marquis de Belay (Countess Guiccioli) has finished her memoirs of Lord Byron, and the work is ready to appear; it consists of two thick volumes in large 8vo., and will be published by A. Agot. The first is already printed, and the second is in the press. The title is "Byron."

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. H. Watt, the engraver of "Highland Drovers," "May Day," and other popular prints.

THE POLISH ASSASSIN.

It is stated that Berezowski was born in the district of Dubno, in Volhynia. His family belonged to the United Greek Church in communion with Rome, but under the Emperor Nicholas his father was forced to conform to the orthodox faith as professed in Russia. Engaged in the Polish insurrection, the young man had to quit his country; he came to Paris in 1864. His desire was to complete his education, and in this he was assisted by the committee established in France for the relief of the Polish refugees. He received from the committee 200 francs, which he paid for admission to a seminary, where he remained for five months, and was remarked for his application, order, and docility. When he had exhausted his resources, rather than apply a second time to the committee, he entered the manufactory of the Messrs. Gouin, where several of his countrymen were employed, and remained there till the beginning of the present year. He had an excellent character among his comrades. He had often expressed his desire to go to Galicia to work as a machinist on the railroad, and had even taken some steps to be authorised to do so. Unfortunately, he did not carry out his project. Since the beginning of May he disappeared, and it was thought by his acquaintances that he had quitted Paris. None of his countrymen suspected him of being capable of committing such a crime. It is certain that, when it was known that the Czar was to visit Paris, the most influential of the refugees watched carefully the conduct of the more "exalted" among the Poles, but no suspicion ever attached to Berezowski. He still denies that he has any accomplices. On ordinary subjects he is calm, but on that for which he has now to answer he gets greatly excited. In the course of his examination he was asked whether he had performed his Easter duties this year. He said he had last year, but not this, as he preferred waiting. He is now in the prison of Mazas, where he is carefully watched. His wound has brought on a fever, and by the advice of the prison doctor he has been admitted to the infirmary. He speaks but little, and appears uneasy and restless. Since his arrest he has taken but very little nourishment.

THE RELEASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MR. HORACE GREELLY, in an article in the *New York Tribune* of the 29th ult., thus defends his conduct in bailing Mr. Jefferson Davis:—"I felt confident that the bailing of Davis in part by Northern republicans would exert a pacifying, reconciling influence at the South, and was willing to incur some personal obloquy to this end; but I already realise that it has done far more good than I anticipated. From every part of the

South but Texas, I have already trustworthy assurances that it has been generally hailed as an overture to conciliation—an earnest of Northern goodwill and kindness. There is still an implacably rebel faction in the South which persists in grumbling and sneering; but this faction is daily melting away; while a great and increasing majority of those who have been rebels are inclining toward a prompt and hearty compliance with the terms of the Military Reconstruction Act, and are anxious to return to loyal self-government at the very earliest day. Of the many Radicals who have returned from the South within the last ten days, I have not met the first one who did not hail the liberation of Davis as fraught with healing influences, and of beneficent promise to every part of our country.



CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE. (See page 285.)

A MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

SOME time since a lady was found dead in the forest of Fontainebleau, and it was thought she had been killed by a wolf. In the course of the judicial inquiry, which has taken place, the corpse has been identified as that of Mme. de Mertens, a widow. After the death of her husband she had married an Englishman, but the union had been dissolved in Belgium, and she had resumed her former name. She was about thirty years old, and had lost a considerable part of her property in shares of companies which had been unsuccessful. She, however, possessed still about 10,000fr. The woman who accompanied her, and upon whom a certain amount of suspicion falls, had only been acquainted with her for a few months. She has been subjected to examination, and her dwelling having been searched, several securities belonging to

Mme. de Mertens were found, as well as a revolver which she had lately purchased. She states that the scrip had been deposited with her for greater security, and that she had accompanied Mme. de Mertens to meet a gentleman, and that upon their meeting she had left them together, and never after saw her alive. The medical examination has discovered no trace of poison in the body.

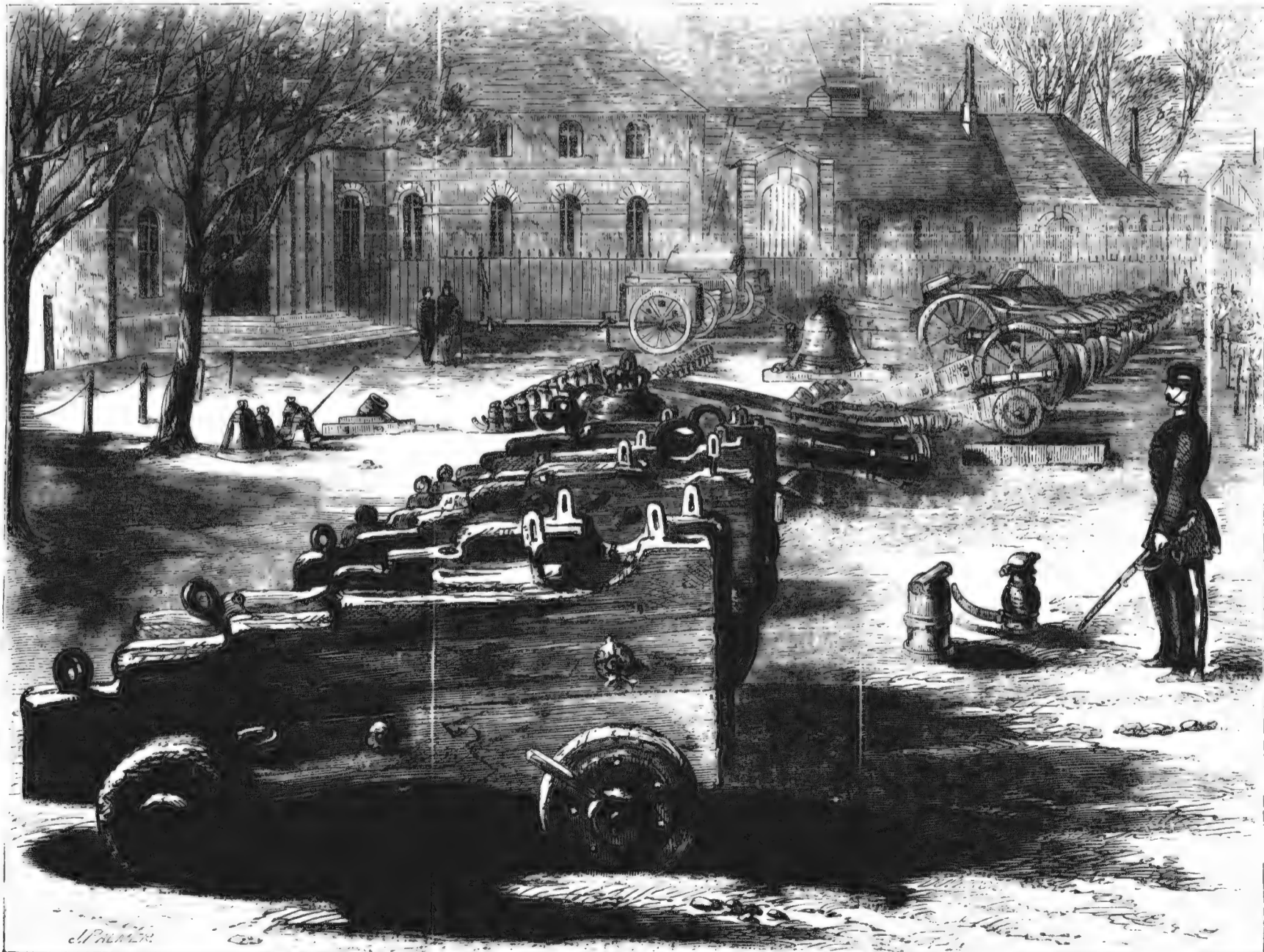
HOW PORT WINE IS MADE.

JERROLD's joke about the old port and the elder port will be unpleasantly recalled to "crusty" drinkers by the following paragraph on the manufacture of Portuguese wine, from a note by our Secretary of Legation at Lisbon:—"All port wine hitherto exported for the English market is largely mixed with brandy, and is composed almost as much of elderberries as of grapes. The way in which what in England is called port wine has hitherto been manufactured for the London market is this: The Paiz de Venhateiro abounds in elder-trees; the berries of these trees are dried in the sun or in kilns. The wine is then thrown on them, and the berries are trodden (as previously the grapes) till it is thoroughly saturated with the colouring-matter of the berries. Brandy is then added in the proportion of from three to sixteen gallons to every pipe of 115 gallons. This is the composition of all the port wine hitherto drank in England. No pure wine, no wine not thus specially adulterated for the English taste, was allowed by the Government Committee of Tasters to pass the bar of the Douro before the year 1865."

ACCORDING to the rules of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, the following are the weights and sizes of fish that are allowed to be taken:—Trout, no less than 1lb.; pike, jack, or barbel, not less than 12in.; chub, not less than 9in.; perch or roach, not less than 8in.; flounders, not less than 7in.; dace or smelts, not less than 6in.; gudgeon, not less than 5in.; in each case measuring from the eye to the end of the tail. All persons taking fish of less size and weight than those given above are liable to a penalty of £5 for every offence.

WHEN the commutations of the capital sentences passed upon them were read to the Cork Fenian convicts, in presence of the governor of the county gaol and the chaplains, the prisoners expressed their thanks for the generous manner in which they had been treated with respect to diet and exercise and ready communication with their friends. The prisoners were immediately shorn and placed in the convict dress, preliminary to removal to Dublin.

THOMAS HENRY WHITEFOOT, a pointman on the railway at Hereford, has been knocked down and killed by a goods train whilst in the execution of his duty. He leaves a wife and five children.



WOOLWICH ARSENAL. (See page 295.)

BIRD FEEDING IN THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

SOME of our readers may be interested in the way in which birds are fed in the Jardin des Tuileries. It is a pretty sight, and seems to afford much pleasure to those who look on, and doubtless much more to the successful feeders. It is quite a little scene in the gardens every day, and on fine days is looked at by numbers of people, though it is an every-day occurrence here. The Jardin des Tuileries is inhabited by a great number of common "wood-queest"—those wild pigeons which flash away from man like an arrow from the bow, in Britain and elsewhere, when in a wild state. In these and other gardens in Paris they seem perfectly at home, and perch at ease in the trees over the heads of the multitudes of children who play, and of people who walk on fine days. Their intimacy does not extend further, except in special instances. Here is one of them. A man, evidently a respectable mechanic, comes to a certain spot, near the private garden of the Emperor—or rather detached portion, for it is quite open, and you may see him occasionally walking there with one of his staff. Presently some of the pigeons fly to their friend. He is an old one, and a bird lights on his arm, and gets a bit of bread to begin with; another comes and lights on his other arm. He has previously put a few crumbs of bread into his mouth, of which the birds are well aware, and, arching their exquisitely graceful necks, put their bills into his mouth, and take out a bit "turn about." Perhaps one alights on his head, and he may accommodate two or three on his right arm. There are others near at hand, and they come in for their turn by-and-by. A dense ring of people stand a few yards off, looking on—especially if it be a fine day—but they must not frighten the birds; and this persistent feeder looked daggers at a small boy who allowed an audible howl of delight to escape. Presently the sparrows gather round the feeder's feet, and pick up any crumbs that may fall while he is transferring the bread from his pocket to his mouth. The sparrows, sagacious creatures, do not as a rule light upon the arm and never think of putting their heads in the mouth of the man, but flutter gently so as to poise themselves in one spot about fifteen inches or so from the hand of the feeder. He throws up bits among them, and they invariably catch them, with slight deviation from their fluttering position, or at most with a little curl. It is very pretty to see them thus fed, and to see the exquisitely graceful heads and necks of the wild pigeons as they move them to extract the crumb is beautiful. In one instance we saw a sparrow or two alight on the hand of an individual, and pluckily root out crumbs that he held rather firmly between his finger and thumb. But he was an ancient and persevering one. However much we may regret it, as faithful chroniclers we must state that not one sparrow approached within ten inches of the hand of a Gentile. Similar instances of this interesting bird-feeding would be a pleasant pastime in other places than the Tuileries gardens.

VIEWS AT SMYRNA.

THE harbour of Smyrna is a graceful curve, at the base of which extends the town. What strikes the eye of a visitor on landing are the cypress trees rising above the houses, and blending their black cones with the white summits of the minarets, and a hill surmounted by an old ruined fortress, the dismantled walls of which, standing out against the clear sky, form an amphitheatre behind the houses of the town. One of the most celebrated sights in the place is the "Bridge of Caravans," which crosses the rivulet known as the Meles, overshadowed, on one bank, by immense plane trees, while, on the other, some gigantic cypresses indicate a cemetery. Smyrna, seen to advantage, looks superb, with its houses of red and white, red-tiled roofs, screens of cypresses, tufts of verdure, white domes, and minarets rising like pillars of ivory. The houses are generally low, with white fronts, enlivened by paintings of arabesques, or foliage in tints of brilliant blue, which gives them the appearance of clean fresh English porcelain. The environs display a variety of culture, with gardens and vineyards, and olive and orange groves, on the banks of the Meles, which renders the place both pleasant and picturesque. The British Civil Hospital, shown in our illustration, is situated in the north-west part of the city, and has the advantage of a handsome sea-frontage. It is a spacious edifice, three stories high, built of stone of a red colour except round the windows, and constructed in the form of three sides of a square—the side towards the sea being open for the advantage of the breeze. Behind the building lies the Turkish quarter of the town, and in the background the series of hills, surmounted by the old castle already mentioned. The Sanatorium, shown in our other illustration, is also erected on the sea-shore to the south-west of the General Hospital. Smyrna is very ancient, and the greatest emporium of Western Asia.

FREEMASONRY.

GRAND LODGE.

The usual Quarterly Communication took place on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., presiding, supported by the Right Hon. the Earls Grey and Ripon, D.G.M., and a large number of Metropolitan and Provincial Brethren. There was a long list of business on the agenda paper, which always gives the Brethren an opportunity of displaying their logical and rhetorical powers. The question of the Confirmation of minutes of two former Grand Lodges called up first Br. Winn, and afterwards Br. Matthew Coke. The former,

proceedings, and for his courteous bearing to all the members of the Board. The reading of the Report of the Colonial Board led to the judgment of Grand Lodge, as advised by Grand Registrar, Br. E. J. McIntyre, who laid down Masonic law with great clearness and good taste, in an excellent speech. He afterwards very lucidly stated the law (Masonic) with regard to a communication from the District Grand Lodge of South Africa, in which Colony both Holland and England establish Lodges. To any Brethren who paid attention to the statement of the case the advice of Grand Registrar must have appeared faultless; and we have no doubt it will be received in South Africa with great satisfaction. Grand Registrar's advice was also given on other Colonial Craft questions, in a way which must prove how fortunate the Order are in having such an officer. Br. John Udall afterwards carried his motion (in spite of the determined Br. Winn), "That the sum of £50 be given from the Fund of General Purposes. That the money be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Asylum of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of deceased Freemasons, to supply the inmates at Croydon with coals during the winter season." Br. Henry G. Warren postponed till next Lodge a motion he had on the paper, and Grand Lodge was closed in peace and harmony, after having been once again, to the delight of the Brethren, presided over by the Most Worshipful Grand Master in person.

METROPOLITAN LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 1,056).—The Fifteen Sections were admirably worked on Friday week at this Lodge of Instruction, held at Br. Benjamin P. Todd's, the George, Aldermanbury. Br. Theodore Foulger took the chair, with Br. James Brett as S.W., and Br. Edmund C. Massey as J.W. The W.M. put the questions, the following brethren taking each a section:—Br. Cox, Francis, F. Y. Latreille, U. Latreille, Warren, Bowran, Skurr, Austin, Brett, Thomas, Barnes, F. Rogers, Yetton, Verrey, and T. Foulger. A vote of thanks was then passed to Br. Foulger for the very able way in which he had put the questions. It was generally remarked that the whole of these sections were delivered in a most eloquent and correct manner, which might be expected, as the Lodge has so able an instructor as Br. James Brett.

We recommend this Lodge of Instruction to all brethren who wish to obtain a knowledge of the mystic rites. It meets every Friday at seven p.m., at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury. The Secretary, Br. W. Turner, will be very happy to receive names.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

A very beautiful style of lace termed "Dentelle des Indes" has been lately brought out by Messrs. Dognin and Co., 40, Cannon-street. This wonderful production of the Jacquard loom quite throws into the shade all former work of the samemichine, and far outshines the ordinary Yak lace in quality and elegance of design. Almost fairylike in its texture, and gracefully delicate in the style of its ornamentation, this exquisite lace displays a variety of design and perfection of workmanship never before attained in any but the finest pillow lace. Its peculiar characteristics are a freedom from the loose fibre inevitably attached to Yak lace, which renders it far from agreeable in wearing, and also a remarkable elasticity, effectually preventing its being crushed when put into a small compass, so that a lady may carry a large shawl or mantle composed of this lace in her pocket without the least risk of injuring it, or even of its not being quite smooth and ready to wear when released from its imprisonment. A variety of articles—shawls, *rotondes*, *mignonnes*, *Zouaves*, *peplums*, *Algériennes*, *fishes*, *sashes*, *trimmings*, &c.—were shown to us all of this new manufacture, which has only been introduced into England within the last eighteen months, although known a few months previously in Paris. In the specimens we have enumerated the shapes were graceful, and the designs beyond all praise—the wreaths and groups of flowers being apparently thrown over the mantles, &c., as gracefully as if fresh-gathered in the fields have been artistically copied; and in some cases Arabesques and Grecian borders were judiciously mixed in with less formal outlines. In one shawl, to which our notice was especially attracted, we observed a triumph of skill in the weaving art, which well deserves mention. In the corners of this shawl three different designs were exhibited, so that when folded the pattern ran from the shoulder to the edge of the shawl, an entirely different design falling over to the waist, while a third adorned the parts covering the arms; and to any one knowing the difficulties in the management of the Jacquard loom in this respect the skill of the manufacturer will be at once apparent. Although the principal houses of Messrs. Dognin are in Lyons and Paris, they have many



THE HOSPITAL AT SMYRNA.

however, was extinguished, because a notice of motion, which was necessary, had not been given; and the latter then gave his reading of the law of copyright, which, though not very wrong, met with no favour, and its author became the Ishmael of the evening, "every man's hand" being against him. The Minutes were, therefore, confirmed; and the Grand Master proposed "That Br. John Emmens, late Grand Pursuivant, do take rank as, and wear the clothing of, a Past Grand Pursuivant, in Grand Lodge." The motion was seconded, and not only carried unanimously, but with great applause, that Brother being very popular among the Craft. The election of members of the Board of General Purposes and of the Colonial Board followed, and then the election of members for the Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent



THE SANATORIUM AT SMYRNA.

Institution was had. After the reading of the Report of the Board of Benevolence, some sums of money were voted to worthy Masonic objects, a decayed Brother, the orphan children of one late Brother, and the widow of another. Masonry always does this with an open hand. The Report of the Board of General Purposes was then submitted, and the thanks of the Board recorded to Br. J. Llewellyn Evans, its President, for his attention to all matters of business brought before it during the year, for his ability in concluding the

establishments in various parts of France, and employ on an average from 10,000 to 12,000 women and girls in the finishing of this delicate lace, which is completed by hand. The name of "Dentelle des Indes" has been bestowed upon it in consequence of the substance of which it is composed having been pronounced by competent judges, to whom it has been submitted, to resemble greatly in texture the material used in the manufacture of the far-famed shawls of India. In price, this beautiful fabric does not much exceed that of good imitation lace.

Splendid fete appear nowadays to succeed each other so rapidly in this bright Paris of ours that there literally is no time for rest. The balls are wonderfully like each other, but that at the Austrian Embassy was so successful and enjoyable that I think it stands out from the rest, and will not easily be forgotten in the whirl of gaiety which the great world is now enjoying. The Princess Metternich had sent to Vienna for Strauss's orchestra, and had caused the flowers and rare shrubs to be so arranged in the ball-room that the dancers had the effect of moving about in a most brilliant garden. Each of the lady guests was given a small memorial of this beautiful fete, in the shape of fans made of Spa wood; they were decorated with wreaths of forget-me-nots, most delicately painted, and framing the date of the ball, and the words *Ambassade d'Autriche*. The Empress wore on the occasion a straw-coloured tulle dress, covered with the finest white lace and tulle, while tulips of different colours were arranged in a graceful though apparently careless manner on the skirt. A coronet of diamonds for head-dress.

The Queen of the Belgians wore a mauve tulle dress, with a white tunic in the form of a *manteau de cour* above it; a lace *berthe*, fastened to the bodice with a spray of diamonds; a wreath of white and lilac flowers in the hair—the flowers were delicate sprays of lilac.

The Princess of Prussia was in white silk, with several skirts of white tulle studded with roses over it. The waistband glittered with diamonds, and her neck was entirely covered in front with these precious stones. The Princess's head-dress consisted of roses and diamonds. The toilette was altogether an exquisite one; the diamonds being so remarkably lustrous.

The Duchess de Mouchy wore white silk also, but the trimmings on her dress were variegated marine leaves; the head-dress, a coronet of emeralds and diamonds.

The Grand Duchess Marie de Russie and her daughter were both dressed in white; the youthful Princess was crowned with a *bandeau* of *l'omethys*. Pretty Countess de Pourtalès wore a straw-coloured silk dress, with white tulle embroidered with straw over it; a garland of wheat-ears crossed the skirt both at the front and back, and terminated with a bouquet of field flowers. The head-dress consisted likewise of field flowers and light ears of corn.

The young unmarried ladies wore, as a rule, white embroidered mul-lin dresses over coloured silk slips, and peplums to match, the slips bordered with straw fringes. Those who did not wear peplums replaced them with wide sashes adorned with the shaded bouquets I mentioned in my last letter; these sashes were tied at the back of the waist, and again at the bottom of the skirt, the ends being fastened with a simple bow.

The Empress did the honours of the Trianon herself, a few days ago, to the Queen of the Belgians. Her French Majesty wore for the occasion a short toilette of silk (the colour of roasted coffee), a very short paletot to match, and both skirt and paletot trimmed with silk fringe and cross-bands of Bi-murck silk, which is a colour several shades darker than that of the dress. A small round hat of Bi-murck straw, with photophore feathers all round it. The feathers of the photophore are green and blue, similar to those of the peacock, only infinitely more brilliant.

Mant les are now very generally worn at those theatres where low dresses are not required. They are usually made of real Chantilly lace instead of embroidered tulle.

THE GARDEN.

(From the *Gardener's Chronicle*.)

Choose a favourable opportunity to go over all fruit trees, Filberts, &c., for the purpose of removing all suckers which have formed around their base. When practicable, give all Strawberry plants a good drenching with liquid manure at the root; after which, protect the fruit from the consequences of heavy rains, grit, &c., by placing any materials at hand around the plants, upon which to rest the fruit. Nothing is better than clean, wholesome straw for this purpose; a truss of "wheaten" goes a long way, if placed over the borders with care. Finish thinning Peach and Nectarines, and having removed superfluous shoots, as previously advised, nail the stronger of those retained neatly to the wall, using every precaution to admit of each shoot receiving the utmost possible amount of light and air.

PLANT HOUSES.

Orchids, which are coming into flower, may be removed to a cooler house, in which less moisture is present than in that in which they are at this time; keep them free from draughts; give them less water at the roots, and constantly shade them during intense sunshine. Keep all structures containing Cape Pelargoniums in flower as cool as possible, consistent with due regard to health; carefully shade the blossoms at all times when necessary, and especially early upon bright sunny mornings, when much mischief is often caused through condensed moisture resting upon the petals. Give copious waterings with clear water frequently, and now and then they may receive a dose of clear liquid manure. Replace carefully any stakes which the plants may have overgrown with longer ones, of greater strength if necessary. Inattention to this matter might be the means of allowing some main portion of a specimen to fall over, from the weight of its flowers, and snap off near the root. Auriculas should now occupy a cool shady situation. Green fly, to which they are subject, must be kept in check. If infested, remove the plants to a pit, in that they may be effectually fumigated. Balsams and Cockscombs must now be encouraged to grow freely, giving them a little weak liquid manure occasionally, and accommodating them with larger pots as they may require them. Keep Camellias close, moist, and warm, until their growth is completed, when more air and less moisture should be given in order to cause them to form flower-buds. Let the main shoots of Carnations and Picotees be carefully tied to neat stakes. Remove dead leaves, and top-dress with fresh sweet soil. Destroy green fly. Cut down Cinerarias which are out of flower to within 2 or 3 inches of the surface. Stir and top-dress with light soil. A north aspect is the best at this season. Take cuttings as soon as they can be had for early flowering plants. Keep Dahlias regularly watered, should the weather prove dry, and secure them to stakes as they advance in growth. Many kinds of Heaths and Epacris may now be transferred to pits and frames, where they will thrive better, during the summer months shading them from the hot sun; any done blooming should be cut back slightly, to insure a bushy habit, and kept in a shady place till they commence to grow. Removing the young and early-blooming stock to frames will permit plants in the house to stand thin. Propagate Pansies whenever cuttings can be obtained. They strike best on a shady border under small hand-glasses. Roses, showing their blossoms, will be much improved by liquid manuring; mulching, too, in a dry season, is very beneficial. If the preservation of the early flowers is desirable, the Rose maggot must be closely looked after; the green fly, too, should be kept down, and where mildew shows itself, dust immediately with sulphur.

FORCING HOUSES.

Where a constant supply of Pines is needed, it will be well forthwith to pot a few of the largest and best succession plants—"Queens" especially—into the proper fruiting pots. These, if pushed along kindly, will have their pots well filled with roots about the earlier part of November, and be likely to get fruit well in January. The secret of getting fine fruits upon them rests mainly upon the fact that the pots should be well filled with good healthy roots before any inducement is offered them to show for fruiting. Keep the atmosphere as moist as it is possible to make it by frequent sprinklings. In Vineries laden with ripening fruit a high temperature should be kept up during the day, giving as much air at the top of the house as is possible without chilling the plants. Syringe more frequently Peach trees which have ripened off their crops. Remove Cherries in pots in a similar stage into a warmer corner in the outer air, plunging the pots at all times when practicable. Syringe freely the successional crop of Figs, watering them copiously at the root, and pinching back all unnecessary lengthy shoots, as previously advised. Melons, when a crop has been set, will require a little thinning out, pinching back, &c., of the more prominently growing shoots; renewing the bottom heat by adding a little fresh litter to the linings, if the heat has decreased materially. Let old Mushroom beds be examined as soon as they begin to go out of bearing. If, upon removing the soil, the dung appears decayed or exhausted, the bed should be immediately renovated; but if, as often happens, the beds are found in good order, solid, and full of spawn, they should be watered moderately with tepid water, if they are found to require it, and in a day or two afterwards the surface should be covered with two or three inches of loamy soil. In hot weather the house should be kept as cool as possible, without throwing it open; in order to assist in effecting this, the paths and walls should be sprinkled frequently with cold water, and the evaporation allowed to escape at the top. Continue to collect horse-droppings, and let them be stored up to make new beds, or to renovate old ones.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Stir the soil constantly and effectually amongst growing crops. Sow red cabbage for pickling next season, and a rather large and final sowing of cauliflowers may now be made for autumn use. The large Asiatic, and the Erfurt, are good for this purpose. Where turnips have come up unevenly, choose a wet period to transplant a good breadth of them; plant thickly in rows, and hoe frequently. They succeed well if treated in this way.

FUN OF THE WEEK.

PUNCH.

CREATING A HORSELAUGH.—"Mr. Chaplin ain't a goin' to devote twelve thousand pound of 'Ermit's' winnings to restore Lincoln Cathedral," said a stable boy to a groom. "If he bestowed it anyhow, in course what he won by a 'oss he'd give to a 'ospital."

A PROFESSIONAL VIEW OF THINGS.—Trecalfe, our bookseller, who has recently got married, says of his wife, that he feels that her life is bound up in his.

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.—Miss Angela Lovell (with the best intentions in the world): "I cannot bear your handsome men, Mr. Peppercorne. They seem to think it is never worth their while to make themselves agreeable. Now, plain people generally—" Mr. Riley Peppercorne: O, hang it!—there, I beg your pardon—but this is the third time a lady has made that very remark to me this evening! Why not let a fellow think that you think he's good-looking and agreeable too?"

THE LIGHT FANTASTIC TOE.—If Convocation gives a grand fancy dress ball this year, the only dance in which the bishops may legally take part is *La Pastorale*.

VERY RUDE.—"She's no chicken," said a coarse man, speaking of a certain lady. "And what's more, she's a goose."

BAROMETRICAL.—Draper: "Light summer dress? Yes, m'm. Sold a great many the last few days, m'm, the weather havin' risen from a French merino to a grenadine!"

NEW VIEW. (CONTRIBUTED BY ATTICUS).—The upper ten thousand in the metropolis—attic lodgers.

CHANGE FOR A SOVEREIGN IN 1867.—Going to Paris to see the Exhibition.

EXPOSURE AT ROME.—By accounts from Rome we learn that drought, lately prevalent, has been felt so much in the towns and environs of the papal city that prayers have been put up for rain, and miraculous images exposed in their shrines. It would be satisfactory to know that the miraculous images had been thoroughly exposed.

SHAKESPEARIAN THOUGHT.—"When the brains are out, the woman will dye."

FUN.

THE VICTIM OF FASHION.—(Jones has been telling Robinson one of his spitting stories.) Robinson: "Ya'as—its very funny!" Jones: "Then why the deuce don't you laugh?" Robinson: "My dear fellow, I would with pleasure, but I daren't display any emotion—these trousers are so tremendously tight!"

"PHILOSOPHY IN SPORT."—A gentleman who had been studying human nature on the racecourse lays down the following rule:—"The tighter the trouser the greater the Leg!"

"BLOW, BLOW, THOU WINTERY WIND!"—We are prepared to assert that the (s)east winds we have had lately are not the barmy breezes of which the poet speaks.

LIKE THEIR ASSURANCE!—We believe there is no foundation for the rumour that a well-known office has refused to insure Mr. Di-raeli's life, on the ground that it was quite impossible to make out his policy.

DOWNRIGHT PREJUDICE.—Jones has been heard to say that if the Shah of Persia visits the Paris Exhibition *he* Shah'n't.

"VERY OLD, AND CURIOUS."—Host: "Now, how do you like that port?" Guest: "Humph—well—why, not much!" Host: "There now! I always thought you judges of wine were humbugs. You remember the port you tasted when you were here a month or two ago? You said it was splendid! Well, that's the very same bottle that was decanted for you then!"

UNSWEETENED LAW.—The judgments of one of our legal luminaries convince us that so far from the law being made palatable, it is not desirable that it should be made Lushious.

NOTES ON NOSES.—If you let a man pull your nose to-day, when will he do it again? Why next tweak, of course!

HEYDAY!—It is stated that hay-making has commenced in the neighbourhood of Salisbury. To judge from the uncertainty of the weather of late, we should be inclined to describe such a proceeding as hay-*sty*.

"SELF-(P)RESERVATION IS THE FIRST LAW, ETC."—Can any reasonable doubt be entertained of the stability of a bank whose directors always show a great reserve when questioned about its affairs?

JUDY.

WHY is a home-sick youth like President Beales?—Because he's so very fond of his MA.

THE "Thieves' Bank?"—Millbank.

WHEN did man give the snake a nationality?—When he first Scotch'd it.

FOR THE TAILORS.—"Strike! and strike while the iron's hot," said a valiant tailor to his banded brethren the other day at a meeting. Now, supposing the hot iron alluded to is the useful trade implement vulgarly called the "goose," it strikes us that this advice is very like saying, "Kill! kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

WHAT evidence does His Excellency Count Bismarck give of not being wide-awake?—His perpetual desire to take a Nap.

WHY is the House of Commons like an *artiste* in silk and feathers?—Because it's a Mill-in-ber.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.—In an American paper we read: "The fog in New York was so thick lately that the poor people cut pieces out of it and buttered their bread with it." We could not swallow this—the fog we mean. The same paper says: "A Philadelphia express went so fast that it overtook to-morrow and had to wait at one of the stations till Time came up to it." After this we did not read any more.

THE FRANCHISE.—VALUE OF POLITICAL RIGHTS.—Scene Mid-land Works, St. Pancras-road. First Bricklayer (at dinner). "I say, Bill, Old Crawley says, as how if this Reform business comes off all right, I shall have a vote." Second Ditto (ditto). "Wot's the good of that ere? Wot'n't put nothin' in yer pocket." First Ditto. "Wot'n't it tho'! Old Crawley says, as if all us Union chaps votes for the right cove, we shall get backed down to tuppence an ounce." Second Ditto (receiving political sight). "Dooose us shall! Will Old Crawley be at 'Cat and Fiddle' to-night? I'll stand a pot." [The above dialogue actually took place.]

WHEN "time presses," is it not the work of the calendar?

WHEN may a man be said to bridge a difficulty?—When he makes an arch smile.

THE perplexing matter regarding Mr. Chalmers' engineering scheme of a railway connecting England and France, consists in the fact that it must fall to the ground before it succeeds.

A MAN OF CAPACITY.—Robinson is indignant, and complains of the short measure of his pint bottle of beer; he says it is disgraceful beyond measure, and suggests that as they are crushing the quartz in Australia they should subject the pints to the same treatment here.

LITERARY MEMORANDA.

There will be a general meeting of Royal Academicians on the evening of Saturday the 22nd inst., when elections to fill three vacancies in the superior rank of the school will take place.

"La Forza del Destino" is in rehearsal at Her Majesty's Theatre, and is announced for speedy production. It is said to contain some of Verdi's finest music.

The sale of the valuable music-plates and copyrights of Messrs. T. D'Almaine & Co., by Mr. Robins, of Waterloo-place, extending over a period of eleven days, terminated on Saturday.

Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, as a faithful wife should, takes her husband's oratorio under her wing, and, accordingly, will sing at the Herford Festival.

The Whitall Cabinet of ancient Greek coins has been disposed of during the past week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hoige.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood sold on Friday of last and the following three days, the remains of the artistic property of Mr. John Phillip.

Mr. J. F. Redfern, a sculptor who contributes to the current Royal Academy gathering, has been appointed to model eight figures, to represent the Virtues, which are intended for the Albert Memorial now erecting in Hyde-park.

Mr. Charles Keen's farewell performances in the country have been suspended by his severe indisposition.

There is to be a new theatre where St. Martin's Hall stands, to be ready by October.

It is announced that Mdlle. Lucca is going to America. This would imply that the rumour of her quarrel with Berlin was not altogether a false one.

At the sale of Mr. D'Almaine's copyrights, "Kathleen Mavourneen," and the pianoforte pieces founded on it were knocked down for the enormous sum of £800—a discredit to English taste.

Madame Arabella Goddard announces a Recital, made up of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte."

A curious historical memoir, entitled "Maximilian II., Roi de Bavière, fragments et souvenirs," has been printed for private circulation at Munich. It is said to be by Count Vaubanc, formerly Lord Chamberlain to the Queen of Bavaria, and contains many interesting details hitherto unknown.

We have to record the death of Mr. Cuthbert Blizard Borradaile, editor of "Debrett's Peerage," and for some years past a contributor to the current literature of the day. He was the son of the late Rev. Mr. Borradaile, M.A., vicar of Wandsworth, and was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he gained a classical scholarship.

The new volumes of Mr. Hotten's cheap "Library of World-wide Authors" are "Roderick Randon," complete and unabridged; and Charles Lamb's "Essays of Elia," from the author's own edition of 1823, both at sixpence each. To the "Essays of Elia" Mr. Edmund Ollier, the son of Lamb's first publisher, will contribute some "Reminiscences of the Author and his Friends," now for the first time printed.

Miss Braddon has a new novel in the press, which, it is understood, will appear early, under the title of "Rupert Godwin."

The subscription at present being made with a view to presenting Mr. Mark Antony Lower, the Sussex antiquary, with a testimonial, now amounts to about £250.

An English edition of La Fontaine's Fables, with illustrations by Gustave Doré, is about to be published in monthly parts by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

Mr. Bancroft, the well-known American historian and politician, has been appointed United States Minister at Vienna, in the room of his brother litterateur, Mr. Motley.

The annual congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute is this year to be held at Hull, from July 30th to August 6th, inclusive, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York.

It is said that Mdlle. de Murska has so eccentrically broken faith, and demanded such exorbitant terms, that German managers, Northern and Southern, have unanimously resolved not to allow her to appear again in any theatre of the first class.

At Marlborough-street Police-court, Charles Wood, who gave the address the Essex Coffee-house, High-street, Shoreditch, and a man who refused his name and address, were charged before Mr. Knox with obtaining, by means of a forged order on the London and County Bank, Shoreditch, the sum of £6 14s. from Mr. John Turner, goldsmith, of No. 59, New Bond-street, with intent to defraud him of the same. On the prisoners being placed at the bar the man who refused his name when charged gave that of Henry Weston. Mr. John Piller, shopman to Mr. Turner, said that Wood called on Monday afternoon and asked to see a biscuit box. He took some out of the window and showed them to him. He said he would take one he took from the window, and asked him to send it to a private hotel in Brook-street, as he wished to make a present of it. He then took some gold out of his pocket and said he would pay three or four pounds, and the rest when it was sent home. He then said, "Dear me, what a bother it is to get these things changed," showing a cheque. Mr. Turner then came up, and witness asked him if he had any objection to give the difference to the prisoner. Mr. Turner gave the prisoner £6 14s. from his cash box, the prisoner giving the name of Watson. After the prisoner left, not feeling quite satisfied with the prisoner's address, witness sent a person after him, and then went after him himself, and in Maddox-street found the person he sent after the prisoner standing outside a public-house, and the prisoner Wood inside. He went into the house and accosted Wood by the names of Watson and Simmonds, but he pretended not to know anything of him. Weston went along with Wood, and believing they were acting in collusion, witness gave him in charge also. Some further evidence was given, and the prisoners were remanded.

MR. DISRAELI ON THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was present at the annual banquet of the Merchant Taylors' Company on Tuesday evening, and, in reply to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, took occasion to speak particularly of the Ministerial policy in regard to the Reform Bill now under the consideration of Parliament, and the probable effect on the country should that measure become a statute. He observed that the question of parliamentary reform was a subject that had for a number of years perplexed and interested the country. No attempt hitherto made to solve its difficulties had recommended itself to public approbation. By praising a certain section of the working classes in a manner which, he thought, was scarcely consistent with our national dignity, by declaring that a limited portion of them are skilled mechanics, by overloading them with epithets from which good taste will sometimes recoil, an effort had been made to establish a body which, had the attempt been successful, would have dominated over a portion of the middle class. It appeared to the Ministers that this was a policy most dangerous and might be most disastrous, and to all such efforts they had offered the most undeviating opposition. They had endeavoured to take a larger view of the question; not merely to look upon it as a means to diminish the influence of a rival party, but rather to esteem it as a means of establishing some system that might conduce to the permanence and greatness of the nation. It had been asked how they, who opposed the measure that was brought forward last year, which was in some respects limited in its character, could now introduce and uphold a measure much wider and more comprehensive in its arrangements. The answer, he thought, was extremely easy, and not only consistent with their sense of duty but with the truth of surrounding circumstances. They looked upon the measure of last year as a party measure, and as one which, if carried, would have seriously injured, if not destroyed, that Conservative party with which this country is so intimately connected; while, at the same time, it would not have satisfied the requirements of the State. They considered that the measure they had now brought forward is one that will not injure the Conservative party, and which will satisfy the requirements of the State. He had heard that through it danger to the institutions of this country was apprehended. To what institution? Is it to the monarchy? He believed that in these days of splendour, when large bodies of Her Majesty's subjects covered with sashes and ribbons assemble round her, she is not regarded by subjects more devoted than those she deserves among the toiling millions of the country. Is it, then, the Parliament that is to be endangered? All this agitation is but a desire on the part of the people of this country to become more intimately associated with one of the Houses of Parliament—the House of Commons. That House is about to undergo a great change—a change, however, not occasioned by any feeling of discontent with the constitution or the conduct of the House, but, on the contrary, arising from a certain degree of estimation, and even of admiration, and the desire of a great portion of the people to be more intimately united to it. As to the other House, he must, indeed, be much mistaken in the character of the English people who think that an assembly of men who are the greatest proprietors of the country, and many of them men of great lineage, will not always command the respect of a country so much influenced by tradition as England is. The only criticism of the House of Lords one ever hears from the multitude is a regret that they are not more active in public affairs. Nor would the Church of England be in more danger than it was at the present moment. If the profession and propagation of its doctrines, assisted by unrivalled education, by varied intelligence and vast wealth, can fail to exercise a due influence among the population, the fault would, in his opinion, be with the pastors, and not with the Church. Nor would the military and naval services suffer from the future House of Commons. It had been said that great danger was to be apprehended from changes which the new constituencies will enforce in the system of taxation: that taxation will be thrown upon property, and that we shall return to the old protective system. These two propositions destroy each other, and it is impossible that we can return to the old protective system and at the same time throw the whole burden of the taxation on property. None of these dangers are to be apprehended by the measure now before the House of Commons. An opinion had often been promulgated at the present day that the Conservative party is always to do nothing, that their great mission is to act as a drag on the progress of the country. He had always protested against such a state of things, and was glad to say that with others he had contributed, as he hoped, to its utter extirpation. He believed that there was nothing more important for the country than that there should be between the two great parties of the State a generous and politic competition in the fulfilment of those duties and the execution of those works which are necessary in the progress of time for the nation's greatness. He was sure that if the Conservative party acted on the dogma on which he had referred and which no doubt would be extremely convenient to their opponents, the end would be decrepitude of the party. Such were not the opinions of the Tory party in better days. Mr. Pitt was not content to be the drag-chain of a party. It had been said that we are on the verge of a great democratic change. The elements of democracy do not exist in England, which is a country of classes, and the change that is impending will only make those classes more united, more content, more complete, and more cordial. There is no similarity in the position of the United Kingdom and the United States. The United States were colonies, and still are colonies; because communities do not cease to

be colonies if they have independence. They have settlements of democracy in America; they have unbounded possession of land, and they have no traditions. We, on the contrary, have a very limited portion of land, and a vast, numerous, artificial, and complicated state of society, entirely governed and sustained by its traditional influences. Therefore he had no fear of England. He hoped he was as sensible to the feeling of patriotism as any man in the country, and he was proud and happy that the conduct of that great change which, he believed, will add to the greatness and glory of the country, had fallen to the Tory party.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

For the first time for several centuries a Bishop of Rochester has been consecrated in the Cathedral Church of his own diocese, the Rev. Thomas Leigh Claughton, D.D., having been consecrated Bishop of the See of Rochester in the Cathedral on Tuesday morning. For some time before commencing the service the choir of the Cathedral was densely crowded, additional space having been obtained by the Dean and Chapter by the removal of the old box-pews, by which seats for several hundred more spectators were obtained. The attendance of the clergy on the occasion was very large, the diocese of Rochester being an extensive and greatly scattered one. By half-past eleven, the time for the commencement of the service, the whole of the choir was filled, and shortly afterwards the Archbishop of Canterbury's procession entered the cathedral, preceded by Mr. Tebbs, proctor, and Mr. Dyke, Archbishop's registrar. The Rev. Dr. Claughton, Bishop-designate, followed, accompanied by the Rev. H. A. Woodgate, the preacher selected for the day. Dr. Travers Twiss followed, with the Bishops of Worcester, Oxford, Salisbury, and St. Andrews, the Archbishop of Canterbury, with his chaplains, and Mr. Dunning, secretary. After the Archbishop and Bishops had been conducted to their places within the communion rails, the communion service commenced, morning prayer having been previously said in the choir, at eight o'clock. The service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the epistle being read by the Bishop of Salisbury, and the gospel by the Bishop of Oxford. At the conclusion of the communion service the Rev. H. A. Woodgate, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, and rector of Beibrough-ton, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, ascended the pulpit and preached from St. Matthew, chap. xiii., ver. 52. In the course of his sermon the preacher alluded to the event of the day, and dwelt on the circumstance that, although the see of Rochester had been founded for more than twelve centuries, and the new bishop was the ninety-eighth occupant of the see, it was nevertheless more than six centuries since a Bishop of Rochester had been consecrated in that cathedral. The preacher also alluded to the ritualistic movement going on in the Church, and deprecated any interference therewith by the Legislature, preferring that the matter should be dealt with by the bishops. The sermon was listened to with marked attention, and certain portions of it apparently excited great interest among the clergy. The sermon having ended, Mendelssohn's "How lovely are the messengers" was sung by the choir, during which the bishop elect retired, and was invested with his rochet. On his return he was presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Bishops of Oxford and Salisbury, when the Queen's mandate for the consecration having been read by Dr. Travers Twiss, Vicar-General, and the oath acknowledging the Queen's supremacy taken, the consecration of the new bishop was proceeded with and brought to a conclusion.

The Bishop of Rochester has appointed the Rev. W. R. Churton, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and the Rev. J. B. Macaul, Rector of St. Michael's, Bassinghaw, as his chaplains.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at Braintree. The weather was fine, and there was a very large attendance. Up to the last week or two it had been doubtful whether a show of cattle would be permitted, and whether the cattle department would not be altogether a blank, as was the case at the meeting held by the society last year at Epping; but Mr. Lords of the Privy Council yielded to the urgent representations of Mr. Du Cane, M.P., and other gentlemen, and some cattle classes were again opened, subject to certain restrictions, the principal one being that the animals shown should proceed exclusively from the county of Essex. Under these circumstances a prize of £20 for the best bull, open to all England, could not, of course, be awarded. The principal prize for short-horn bulls was taken by Mr. J. Christy's Duke of Grafton. The show of horses was large and good, this department of the society's exhibition having been increasing in importance of late years. The principal prizes in the horse classes went, however, to Suffolk, a circumstance which would appear to show that Essex has still a good deal to do to bring herself on a level with her neighbour in equine matters. The show of sheep, pigs, and implements was somewhat smaller than last year, and the donkey prizes, which excited some amusement in 1865 and 1866, vanished altogether from this year's programme. In the sheep classes Essex held its own pretty well, although the All-England prize offered for long-woolled rams, went to a well-known Norfolk breeder; the two principal pig prizes also went to Suffolk.

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